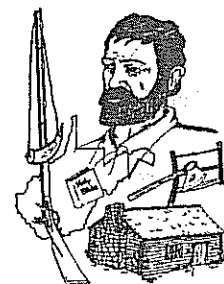


HACKER'S CREEK JOURNAL



2003-2004 Volume XXI, Issue 4: Volume XXII, Issue 1

Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants, Inc.

An Historical & Genealogical Society of Central West Virginia - Organized in 1982

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ISSN: 0893-1615

HACKER'S CREEK JOURNAL

Volume XXI, Iss. 4: Volume XXII, Iss. 1, 2004
Published by Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants, Inc.
Horner, West Virginia

HCPD
LIBRARY

The Hacker's Creek JOURNAL is published quarterly by the Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants.

Manuscript Submissions

Material for publication should be addressed to JOURNAL Editor and mailed to HCPD at the address below.
Material must be received by mid-January for March issue; mid-April for June issue, mid-July for September issue and mid-October for December issue.

Membership

For HCPD membership information, see the Membership Form elsewhere in this issue.

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From the DESK of the DIRECTOR



by Betty Ann Nicholson

Mary and Joy keep telling you about the progress of training a new director, so maybe it's time I come forward and introduce myself. I began the job as director of HCPD the first week of January, and it has been quite an experience.

People keep asking me if I am "taking Joy's place." My answer to that is a resounding "No" because no one can ever take Joy's place at Hacker's Creek and luckily, we don't have to. Joy is still very much with us and will continue to be, as she puts the Journal together as well as keeping the website updated and a million and one other things that only she knows how to do. Hopefully, I can take on many of the administrative duties and allow Joy the time to do the creative things that she does so well and that we all profit from.

I want to thank everyone who has given me a warm welcome to the duties of director and especially to Joy, Mary, the Board of Directors, our office staff and volunteers for their help as I am trying to learn all of the duties. Even though I have worked as a volunteer at HCPD for many years, I am amazed at how little I really know about the operation of the organization. I am learning new things every day and ask for your patience as I become familiar with the job.

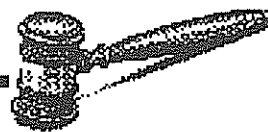
I have worked for the past 35 years for the WV Department of Health and Human Resources as a social worker and supervisor. I retired in December. For quite some time, it had been my goal to retire from my job and spend more time working at HCPD, as a volunteer. When the opportunity came to apply for the job as Director, I decided to accept the challenge and opportunity to serve the organization. Hopefully, my previous management experience and my years as a volunteer will be helpful.

Our staff is here to provide services to members of our organization and we invite you to contact us with any questions or concern that you may have. I will be in the office generally, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Ruth, our office manager and secretary works on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Jill, our office assistant through the Senior Program is here Tuesday through Friday. Also, we could not operate without our dedicated volunteers who work each day to assist our patrons in the library and numerous other duties that must be done to keep our organization moving.

I look forward to serving you in the months ahead. You may reach me by e-mail at hcpd@hackerscreek.com.

Betty Ann

Prose from the President



By Mary Creamer

The transition from Joy as Executive Director to Betty Ann as Executive Director is progressing very nicely. Although Betty Ann claims she sometimes feels like she is up to her neck in alligators, she is doing a good job and things are progressing nicely.

Of course, it helps that Betty Ann has been a volunteer for some time and has been on the board, so the folks at the library know her and feel comfortable with her.

This winter has been a real bear in WV- extremely cold and lots of ice. Personally, if I had my druthers, and only had the two to choose from, I would choose last year's excessive snow to this year's ice. Of course, moderation would be the best. I do, however, like my four seasons- no offense meant to those of you who do not have them.

If you haven't already made plans to come to Gathering, you should seriously consider doing so. There are several out there that I haven't seen lately, and would love to have you return. There are even more that I have not had the opportunity to put face to name- I'd like to do that, too.

Our traditions continue- we will be having our yard sale as usual the first weekend in April. Lots of goodies here if you are close enough to take advantage. Besides, we have killer hot dogs and chili for sale as well.

As soon as the weather looks like it will cooperate, I want to schedule a lock-in. For those of you who haven't been to one, we open the library back up to members about 5 p.m. on a Friday and can research all night. Some do; some visit; some actually sleep a little. We usually have pizza a little before midnight and often go out as a group for breakfast the next morning. If you do plan to sleep, be sure to bring pillow, covers, etc. We don't have anything there except a couple of couches and a lot of floor!

Don't forget to send in your 5-generation charts and your Family Group Records, if you haven't done so already, or if you have uncovered "new" connections. I am always ready to collate and index another volume.

I have several grant ideas I am working on- there's not as much out there for our kind of organization as many people think! Still, one tries. Any ideas for grants or other sources of funding would be appreciated. You can always contact me at GodivaM@adelphia.net.

Thanks to all of you who make our organization possible. That isn't those of us on the board, or the executive director, or the volunteers, or the office staff- it's YOU. God bless.

Mary

Jots from

JOY

By Joy Stalnaker



Whew! The board found someone very capable and willing to take on the job of executive director. . . and I'm delighted. Congratulations, Betty Ann NICHOLSON! The biggest change in my life these days is that I can leave the library in the middle of the day and not feel the least bit guilty!

What am I doing with my "spare" time? I'm still helping raise funds for HCPD by cooking and helping serve meals to several groups who use our community room (large reading room) as a meeting place, maintaining the website, and editing the Journal. I'm very much involved with the preservation efforts at Weston Hospital. I'm working on my book about the 15th WV Infantry. . . and spending some quality time with my husband.

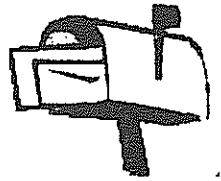
One of my biggest concerns while I was director which remains now that I am a member of our board: membership retention and recruitment. Since 2000, sixteen hundred households have been a member of HCPD. Apparently, 69% of those households either found what they needed and decided they didn't want to be members anymore; came to the conclusion that we didn't have what they needed; lost interest in HCPD and/or genealogy; or with the money crunch of recent times, decided to spend their leisure dollars elsewhere. We knew we would lose some members when we raised the dues back in 2000, but a thorough study of the figures shows us that the cost of dues doesn't seem to be the problem. So, if that's not it, what is? Perhaps YOU have an answer. If so, I would be more than happy to have your comments or suggestion. Hopefully your comments will be Constructive rather than negative.

In addition, we are looking for someone "experienced" in publication layout. . . someone willing to work with some of us as we put together and edit the Journal. Because we do it all on computer, you can live in Alaska, California and even in some "holler" in West Virginia and be a part of the process.

If you are planning a trip to West Virginia this summer, let me suggest one of three weekends to you: The weekend of June 25-26 when The Gold Robbery of 1861, an event that helped establish the new state of WV back in 1861 is re-enacted. Our annual gathering weekend, August 12-14. Or, Jubilee Weekend, otherwise known as Labor Day weekend. This huge festival at Jackson's Mill is a great time for all to come together and celebrate our heritage. For details on any of these, please send us a not and we will send you what we can.

JOY

From



the MAILBOX

Thank you for . . . the reading of the Walnut Fork Cemetery. My great-grandmother, Martha Ann **FOX** died in 1885 and was buried in the graveyard of the Church of the Brethren on Walnut Fork, (Freeman District) Lewis County, West Virginia. According to my grandmother, Martha Ann's grave was marked with a pine board that rotted away with time. My uncle, Denver Earl **CRISLIP**, age 95, is in the process of procuring a gravestone for Martha Ann. Listed on the stone will be the names of Martha Ann's parents, her husband, and the names of her children.

Martha Ann **FREEMAN**, daughter of Garret Anderson **FREEMAN** and Nancy Ann **BENEAR**, was born 20 August 1840; died 4 march 1885; married, 31 December 1868, James **FOX**, son of Richard Woodard **FOX** and Matilda **WOODARD**.

Children of James **FOX** and Martha Ann **FREEMAN**

James Edward **FOX**, born Wednesday, November 16, 1870

Matilda Ann **FOX**, BORN Friday, may 30, 1873, married John **COBERLY**

Emma Arminta **FOX**, born Monday, January 18, 1875; m. Elem Talbert **CRISLIP**

Charles William **FOX**, born 1878

Ned **CRISLIP**

693 Ridge Road

Queensbury, NY 12804-6901

My name is John **CHEUVRONT** and my wife is Eileen. We live out here in the Pacific northwest (Oregon). We live 14 miles east of Astoria in a little place called Knappa. I have been out here for 34 years and my wife was born about 5 miles from where we live. I came to Oregon on my way to Australia to work and live. I ended up here while visiting my brother Charles and never made it to Australia. It seemed like a good idea to stay here close to my brother's (I had 3 of them living here at the time and Charles and I are as close as brothers can be. He moved back home to West Virginia when he retired and I am still here.

I bounced around the country and some of the world before I came here and did many different kinds of work. Ended up running a Wastewater plant for a large paper mill for 30 years before retiring 4 years ago.

I was born in Aliquippa, Pa. But spent a large part of my younger life in W.Va. where my family started back in the 1700's. The first one of them was Joseph, a Frenchman who was a Revolutionary War soldier in the Continental Army and was one of the first Methodist ministers in the territory.

I have always considered West Virginia my home even though I was born in Pa. When my folks moved there for the work. My Dad was a Railroad Engineer for 40 years. The family

contains many surnames but my grandmother was a **SOMERVILLE** and my great grandmother was a **LOCKHART**. My Dad was John Campbell **CHEUVRONT**, son of Columbus M., son of Joseph B., son of Amos and so on.

Just wanted to say in closing that there is never a day goes by that I don't miss those hills back there and the people who live there. I come back as often as my wife will go. She also enjoys the state and people but I couldn't get her to leave Oregon with a cattle prod.

E-mail from John **CHEUVRONT**

jezchevy@pacifier.com

Hi Joy,

I've recently received from **SMITH-PETERSON** family researchers several photos, many of which we can't identify. I am attaching 3 photos of the "**PETERSON** girls" and am hoping that you might be able to identify as one of them my 3rd great grandmother Susannah (**PETERSON**) **SMITH**, wife of William. One is labeled "probably Susannah **PETERSON**."

I'm also attaching an old photo believed to be Susannah's husband William **SMITH**, and hope you can confirm the identity. There also are several photos of **SMITH** descendants through William T. **SMITH**, his son Gibson Marion and grandson Jason Henry **SMITH**, many of which are identified. I'll e-mail these later if you want them.

I also received copies of an old **SMITH** report written by Jason Henry **SMITH**, which includes a letter from Susannah's nephew William Henry **PETERSON** (written 11 Feb 1927 from Tacoma, WA). He reported the following new information:

"My father's oldest sister Susie (Susannah) **PETERSON**, after the death of her first husband, whose name was Louis **SMITH**, married for her second husband William **SMITH** (Jr), who was a brother to her first husband...." From this, we have tentatively concluded the following new information:

Susannah (**PETERSON**) married:

#1. Louis Henry **SMITH** 3 March 1807 in Harrison Co., (W)VA

Children:

- 1) William J. **SMITH**, b. ca 1809; d. 23 Feb 1862
- 2) Minerva Hannah **SMITH**, b. ca 1816 in Harrison Co., (W)VA

#2. William Sharp **SMITH** 2 July 1815 in Harrison Co., (W)VA

Children:

- 1) Temperance **SMITH**, b. ca 1816; d. bef March 1895.
- 2) Louisa Jane **SMITH**, b. ca 1825; d. 3 Dec 1891.
- 3) James M. **SMITH**, b. Jan. 1827; d. aft 1910.
- 4) Sidney Jane **SMITH**, 27 May 1830; d. 1906 in Missouri.

NOTE:

William Sharp **SMITH** m. 1st Catherine **KIGER** ca 1798. She d. ca 1813.

Children:

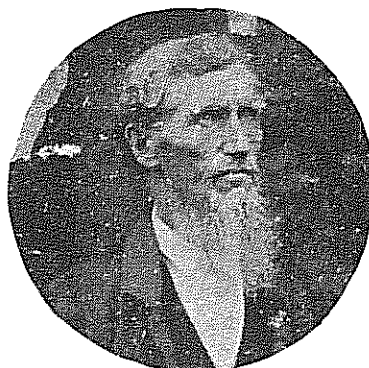
- 1) Andres **SMITH**, b. 1798; d. 1873.
- 2) William T. **SMITH**, b. 2 Aug. 1809 in Hampshire Co., WV; d. 15 May 1899 in Lewis Co., WV
- 3) Abraham **SMITH**, b. 1811 in Lewis Co., WV; d. 1895.

Joy, I hope this isn't more info than you ever needed to know. <BG>¹. I'll e-mail you a copy of the Jason Henry **SMITH** 1927 report if you want it. Look forward to hearing from you about the 3 photos of the **PETERSON** girls and of Wm. **SMITH**, Susannah's 2nd husband.

Jerry **COFFMAN**
326 NW 1ST STREET
Delray Beach, FL 33444
jerrycoffman@adelphia.net

Reply: Sorry, but I cannot identify these persons. However, I'm including them here in hopes that one of our members can help you. One suggestion for all those persons researching the **PETERSON-SMITH** line: get out your old photographs and compare them with these from Jerry. Perhaps you have some just like them and will be able to shed some light on Jerry's problem.

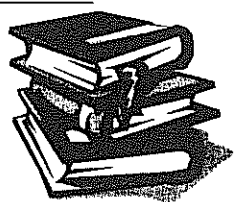
And, serendipitously, before I re-read this letter today (I received it several weeks ago and had forgotten about it), Blaire **WILSON** was in the library looking for information on these very same families. He was also looking for the "**SHIFFLET BURYING GROUNDS**." If there is anyone out there with **SHIFFLET** information, please contact Blaire at blaire@aol.com or write to me for his regular mailing address.



Clara Peterson & Virgie Peterson

William Sharp Smith?
& Susannah **PETERSON** Smith???

¹ For those who don't understand computer language, <BG> means 'Big Grin'.



LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS

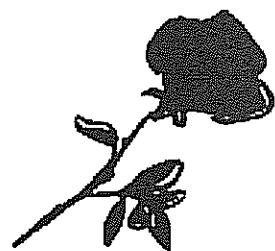
The following are new donations to the
HCPD Library as of October 31, 2003.

SHELF #	TITLE	DONOR
AP51	The Southern Appalachians	
BR34	King & Queen-King William & New Kent Counties, Births, Deaths, and Marriages	
CH106A	WV Annual United Methodist Conference, 2002	
CR45	Madison Co. VA Court Records, 1793-1798	Ann SKIDMORE
FA844	Harriet Amelia Squires Ancestors	Joy STALNAKER
FA845	Squires of Early America	Joy STALNAKER
FA846	John E. Squires Ancestors & Descendants	Joy STALNAKER
FA847	First Settlers of Passaic Valley Genealogies	Joy STALNAKER
FA848	Allegheny Co. PA Genealogies	Joy STALNAKER
FA849	George Hardman Ancestors and Descendants	Sharon WEST
KK255	Tish	
LO111	The Border States	
IN31	Indians of North America	
MI116	Daughter of the Mountains	
MI117	Ireland	
ML287	From a Whirlpool of Death to Victory (Civil War)	HCPD
ML288	History of World War II	
ML289	Virginia Revolutionary War State Pensions	
ML290	The Civil War Commemorative Stamp	
RF234	How to Trace Your Family Tree	
RF235	Psychic Roots	
RF236	Tracing Your Ancestry	Joy STALNAKER
US239	Pennsylvania Heritage	
US240	America, Land of Freedom	
WV269	West Virginia Book of Lists	
WV270	Horizon of West Virginia	
CH90A	Hebron Church-Madison VA, Vol. 1	Jane CHRISTMAS
CH90B	Hebron Church-Madison VA, Vol. 2	Jane CHRISTMAS
CR90A	Kentucky Court Records, Vol. 1	Jane CHRISTMAS
CR90B	Kentucky Court Records, Vol. 2	Jane CHRISTMAS
CR91A	North Carolina Taxpayers 1679-1790	Jane CHRISTMAS
CR91B	North Carolina Taxpayers 1701-1786	Jane CHRISTMAS
CR92	Bedford Co. PA Tax Assessment 1808	Jane CHRISTMAS
CR93	Virginia Tithables	Jane CHRISTMAS
CS88D	Kentucky (Second Census) 1800	Jane CHRISTMAS
CS88E	Kentucky Census Index 1810	Jane CHRISTMAS
CS88F	Kentucky Census Index 1820	Jane CHRISTMAS
CS94	Maryland Census Index, 1820	Jane CHRISTMAS

SHELF #	TITLE	DONOR
CS100B	Pennsylvania Census Index, 1800	Jane CHRISTMAS
CS104A	North Carolina Census Index 1800	Jane CHRISTMAS
CS104B	North Carolina Census Index, 1810	Jane CHRISTMAS
CS80C	Alleghany County, VA Census Index 1830-40-50	Jane CHRISTMAS
CS77B	Virginia Census 1790	Jane CHRISTMAS
FA851	Genealogical data New York Post	Jane CHRISTMAS
FA852	Genealogical Data Pennsylvania Chronicles	Jane CHRISTMAS
FA853	Early VA Families	Jane CHRISTMAS
FA854	Early Quaker Records Virginia	Jane CHRISTMAS
FA855	Genealogy-History Culpepper Co., VA	Jane CHRISTMAS
FA856	Connecticut Nutmeggers Who Migrated	Jane CHRISTMAS
FA857	Peter Brown Mayflower Families	Jane CHRISTMAS
FA858	Richard Warren Mayflower Families	Jane CHRISTMAS
FA859	Ohio Valley Genealogies	Jane CHRISTMAS
FA860	Giles Chapman of Bridlington	Jane CHRISTMAS
LR55A	Early Ohio Settlers	Jane CHRISTMAS
LR55B	Ohio Land First Ownership	Jane CHRISTMAS
LR56A	Colonial Bertie Co., NC Deed Book 1720-1757	Jane CHRISTMAS
LR57	Quit Rents of Virginia 1704	Jane CHRISTMAS
LR58	Land Grants Surveys 1761-1791	Jane CHRISTMAS
LO87B	Bridgeport-The Town and its People	Ruth HIGHLAND
LO87C	Good Hope History	Jean P. RAPKING
RF83	Sources for Virginia Genealogies	Jane CHRISTMAS
US241	Early Emigrant Trails in US	Jane CHRISTMAS
US242	Emigrants to America 1718-1753	Jane CHRISTMAS
US243	Counties of Georgia	Jane CHRISTMAS
VA44	History of Orange County, VA	Jane CHRISTMAS
VA45	Early Virginia Immigrants 1623-1666	Jane CHRISTMAS
WI46	Hanover County VA Chancery Wills	Jane CHRISTMAS
WI47	Henry County VA Wills 1777-1820	Jane CHRISTMAS
WI48	Montgomery and Fincastle VA Wills 1773-1831	Jane CHRISTMAS
WI49	Orange County, NC Abstracts 1800-1850	Jane CHRISTMAS
WI50	Williamsburg VA Wills	Jane CHRISTMAS
WI51	Elizabeth City Co, VA Wills	Jane CHRISTMAS
MA103	Kentucky Marriage Records	Jane CHRISTMAS
MA104	Prince George Co, MD 1777-1886	Jane CHRISTMAS
MA105	Marriage & Death Maryland Gazette 1727-1839	Jane CHRISTMAS
MA106A	Maryland Marriages 1634-1777	Jane CHRISTMAS
MA106B	Maryland Marriages 1778-1800	Jane CHRISTMAS
MA106C	Maryland Marriages 1801-1820	Jane CHRISTMAS
MA107	New York Marriage Before 1784	Jane CHRISTMAS
MA108	Marriages & Deaths From New Yorker 1836-1841	Jane CHRISTMAS
MA109	Marriages, Granville Co., NC 1753-1868	Jane CHRISTMAS
MA110	Marriages, Orange Co., NC 1779-1868	Jane CHRISTMAS
MA111A	Ohio Marriages	Jane CHRISTMAS
MA112A	Pennsylvania Marriages	Jane CHRISTMAS

SHELF #	TITLE	DONOR
MA113	Campbell Co. VA Marriages 1782-1810	Jane CHRISTMAS
MA114	Culpepper Co. VA Marriages 1780-1853	Jane CHRISTMAS
MA115	Franklin Co. VA Marriages 1786-1858	Jane CHRISTMAS
MA47C	Frederick Co. VA Marriages 1738-1850	Jane CHRISTMAS
MA117	Goochland Co. VA Marriages 1733-1815	Jane CHRISTMAS
MA118	Madison Co. VA Marriages 1792-1850	Jane CHRISTMAS
MA119	Northampton Co. VA Marriages 1660-1854	Jane CHRISTMAS
MA 120	Page Co. VA Marriages 1831-1850	Jane CHRISTMAS
MA121	Rappahannock Co. VA Marriages 1833-1850	Jane CHRISTMAS
MA122	Rockbridge Co. VA Marriages 1778-1850	Jane CHRISTMAS
MA123	Shenandoah Co. VA Marriages 1772-1850	Jane CHRISTMAS
MA124	Warren Co. VA Marriages 1836-1850	Jane CHRISTMAS

#####



DEPARTED LOVED ONES

In recent months, the HCPD family has lost several members. We feel the gap that is left in our lives because they have gone on before us. We know that their families feel the same. At the same time, several of our members have lost loved ones. To all of these, we extend our sincere sympathies.

Member Harold **PRICE**, 84, Charleston, WV, was the father of another HCPDer, Marjorie **PRICE**. He passed away 24 November 2003 after a noble battle with cancer. His wife, Emma, preceded him in death. Harold especially enjoyed reading all the posts on HCPD-L. Burial was at the Stalnaker Cemetery, Glenville.

Carl Burns **LOUGH**, 78, of Clarksburg died 25 November 2003. He was survived by his wife, Betty J. **BUTCHER LOUGH** and two sons. Carl was a cousin to HCPDer Janet **BAIERL**.

Billy Joe **NAKVINDA**, of Cashion, OK, b 5 January 1965, died 27 November 2003, from injuries in a automobile accident, following a massive heart attack. He was a truck driver. He is survived by two children Bryan Wayne **NAKVINDA** age 19 and Elisha Dawn **NAKVINDA** age 18, both from Cashion. He leaves two sisters Cheryl Dee **BUCKNER** of Cashion. and Teresa Ann **CRUMPLER** of Mandeville, LA. Mother, Katy **WILLIAMS** (HCPD member), stepfather David **WILLIAMS**, of Camden AR., and father Eddie b Guthrie, OK. **BUSH, WOLFE, GOULD, STARRETT, WILSON**, and **CAMPBELL** cousins belong to HCPD.

Rexall **FORD**, born Doddridge County, great uncle of HCPDer James **FINLEY** passed away in Akron, OH, 2 December 2003. Rexall was born in Doddridge Co, WV.

Virginia **AYLOR WOOD**, 97, mother of HCPD member Joan **PETERS** of Broad Run, VA, died in Towson, MD 10 December 2003.

Grace **FORINASH**, 98, mother of HCPDer Rosie **FORINASH SHEETS**, passed away 6 December 2003, in Beavercreek, OH. Her remains were interred at the Masonic Cemetery, Weston, on December 12.

Odis Harris **BAILEY**, 85 of Hurricane, WV, father of HCPDer Jean **BAILEY-b**, passed away 7 December 2003 in Putnam Co. He was survived by his wife Delma, two daughters, a son, a sister and many grandchildren, including 7 great-greats. Odis was s/o Harvey Goff and Essie Myrtle **ARBOGAST BAILEY** of Kincheloe, Lewis County.

Letha **BUTCHER**, 41, Weston, passed away 9 December 2003 from heart disease. She was the band director at Lewis County High School. She was the cousin of member Susanna **BRUNING**. Susanna said of Letha, "(She) was a wonderful person and will be missed by more people than she thought she knew." The editor can verify to that. A Heart Telethon was held in her honor at LCHS in February and raised \$23,000 in her name.

Hiram **LYNCH III**, 99, Ashtabula, OH, passed away 10 December 2003 in Conneaut, OH. He was born 3 January 1904 in Wolf Summit, Harrison Co, WV, s/o Hiram W. Jr. and Susan V. **RITTER LYNCH**. He was preceded in death by his wife, the former Evelyn **SMITH**. The **LYNCHs** were charter and long-time members of HCPD and had attended several gatherings. Evelyn was a descendant of David **SMITH** and John **HACKER** and their respective spouses and descendants.

Verlin Lewis "Mike" **MOORE**, 70, of Buckhannon, brother-in-law of member Gloria Jean **POWERS HUSK**, passed away 16 December 2003. His wife of 51 years, Margaret Lewis **POWERS MOORE** and five children survive him as do a much larger family. He is interred at Reger Cemetery, Teter.

Carl **CURTIS**, 79, of Weston, husband of HCPD Librarian Irma **BENDER CURTIS**, passed away 6 January 2003. He was the s/o Hurley and Verna **BENNETT CURTIS**. Carl was pretty much housebound for the past decade from emphysema. His death was from pneumonia. Carl was the "telephone operator" in the family household, answering nearly every incoming call. And, one always knew that one was loved when Carl answered the phone. He told man and woman alike "I Love You" before hanging up the phone or passing the call on to Irma. He was dedicated to keeping up with his friends, using his phone calling plan to stay in touch with relatives and old friends across the country. This past summer, at his instigation and organization, a reunion of former students and teachers of Peterson Elementary School was held at the HCPD Library. He is survived by Irma, seven children, several grandchildren, and a large family of siblings, nieces, and nephews. He is buried at Peterson Cemetery.

Fred William **FEST**, Jr., 79, of Bridgeport, WV, died 9 February 2004 at United Hospital Center, Clarksburg. He was the husband of HCPD member Helen Grethel **KYER FEST**. He was born in Martins Ferry, OH, on 20 November 1924, s/o Fred William Fest Sr. and Mary Agnes **HARRIS FEST**. Fred grew up in Weston. He is interred at the Weston Masonic Cemetery.

Marion McCAY, 90, of South Bend, IN, aunt of member Joyce CHAMBERS passed away 20 February 2004. She is survived by four children and many grandchildren and her extended family.

Harold Arnett SMITH, 87, of Plainfield, NJ, died 27 February 2004. He was born 13 May 1916, s/o Gerald N. and Eva Ruth MUSSER SMITH. On 12 August 1941 he married Jenneth Blanche BARTLETT SMITH who survives. He is also survived by two daughters, four sons, one brother, and numerous others. Harold was a member of HCPD for many years and is a brother-in-law, uncle and cousin to several of our members. He was interred at Broad Run Cemetery, Jane Lew, Lewis County, 2 March.

Katherine WASHBURN WHITING, 91, of Pinch, WV, and Harrison County, passed away 28 February 2004 at Charleston Area Medical Center. She was born at Good Hope, Harrison Co, 27 October 1912, d/o Charles Henry and Leota Gay SHEETS WASHBURN. She married Stuart Shaw WHITING, 27 June 1937. Katherine was very much involved in 4-H and loved history, genealogy, wildflowers and birding. She is survived by one sister, Mable WASHBURN COTTRILL of Lost Creek. Katherine was a member of HCPD for many years and is a cousin to several of our members. She is buried at Good hope Masonic Cemetery.

Lloyd Calvin HAGGERTY, 79, of Lost Creek, brother of HCPD board member Eva HAGGERTY NEWLON, passed away on 5 March 2004, at Eva's home after a recent diagnosis of advanced cancer. Calvin was never married. He was born 3 September 1924 in Good Hope, s/o George S. and Ila Bard KELLEY HAGGERTY. He is survived by one brother, two sisters, and several nieces and nephews and many friends, including his horse, "Smokey."

Steve YAKUPCAK, father-in-law of HCPD Carol YAKUPCAK, passed away 25 February 2004. He was born 17 October 1920 in Coal Ridge, OH. He and his wife Wanita were married 58 yars on 9 February 2004. His death came after a short illness.

CARY L. WILLIAMS NAMED HISTORY HERO



History enthusiasts gathered on Thursday, January 29, in the West Virginia State Theater of the Cultural Center for the awards ceremony that kicked off a successful day of celebrating West Virginia history. Nancy P. **HERHOLDT**, commissioner of the West Virginia Division of Culture and History assisted the chairman, Joy **GILCHRIST STALNAKER** and vice chairman, Dr. Robert **CONTE** of the Archives and History Commission in presenting History Hero awards to 35 individuals from around the state for their grassroots-level contributions to the preservation, promotion and perpetuation of the state's rich history. In addition, three Honorable Mention Awards were given to elected officials in acknowledgement of their significant support of historical projects in a specific region of West Virginia. County historical and genealogical groups provided nominations for the awards.

Weston resident, Cary L. **WILLIAMS**, was a recipient of the History Hero Award. **WILLIAMS** was nominated by the Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants. During Cary's five-year leadership as president of the organization, the society purchased, restored moved into the former Horner School; more than doubled the size of its collection; published a volume of Lewis County family histories; and, in conjunction with the local American Legion, assumed responsibility for placing flags on the known burial sites of every veteran in the county. Cary also has been the volunteer librarian for the collection and responsible for keeping it open every Thursday night for the last seven years. He is currently serving as treasurer of the group.

The eighth annual History Day was a joint effort of the West Virginia Archives and History Commission, Mining Your History Foundation, Preservation Alliance of West Virginia, Inc., West Virginia Humanities Council, West Virginia Association of Museums, West Virginia Historical Association, West Virginia Historical Society, and Friends of West Virginia Culture and History.



AVONDALE & JOCKEY CAMP, DODDRIDGE COUNTY, WV

Pat Pulasky

P R E F A C E

This informal study is dedicated to Ruth Tate **CUMSTON** and Mary **TATE SUTTON** of Doddridge County, whose contributions, encouragement and assistance were vital to the project. Thank you both so very much. I would also like to express my gratitude to all the individuals who contributed in any way to this work. A list of sources and the names of many of those who generously shared their time and family data are included on the last page.

In putting this information together, my motive was personal as I wanted to have a written account of the families I remembered from my childhood in Avondale (1937 through 1953.) I also wanted to write a bit about the history of the area. As I researched the families in reference works and talked to folks back home, the project kept expanding as I discovered genealogical data on many of the families and felt it should be included to assist descendants in their search for their roots.

The materials included are based, in part, on the memories of current residents and descendants of original residents who very generously gave of their time to help with this project. Other sources were gravestone inscriptions, cemetery records, official Doddridge County land records, published compilations (census data, births, deaths, marriages) published histories, old maps and newspaper articles.

This is a 'work in progress'.....it's far from complete as there is still more information that hasn't been located on many of the families. The author was not able to locate as many people as she would have liked in order to obtain a list of every single family that had lived in the Avondale-Jockey Camp area. If any reader wishes to contribute information (or any corrections) to the history of this area, it would be greatly appreciated.

H I S T O R Y

Avondale and Jockey Camp, elevation 790 feet, are located in Doddridge County, West Virginia, east of West Union, on old Route 50 (originally the Northwestern Turnpike), between Rock Run Road and Jockey Camp Road. Most of the Avondale property owners and a few Jockey Camp residents have been listed here. The families of **MCKEEN** and **ROBISON** are not a part of Rock Run, so they have been included as Avondale residents.

The Avondale and Jockey Camp acreage was probably originally part of a very large tract of land owned by a land investor, with the land listed as a part of Harrison

County, or possibly even a part of Monongalia County, the mother county of Harrison County.

Earliest Doddridge County land records on the 178 acres that comprise Avondale were in the name of Thomas **NEELY** who came to the area in the late 1820s or early 1830s when it was still a part of Harrison County. Mr. **NEELY** built the first brick house in the community; the Great Flood of July 10, 1888 destroyed the **NEELY** house. Thomas Neely died sometime between 1860 and 1877. Thomas and Elizabeth **NEELY** were childless, so the property was left primarily to nieces, including Ellen **MAXWELL JONES**, Mary **JOHNSTON SHANNON** and Virginia **MAXWELL CLARK**. The Avondale acreage subsequently became the sole property of Virginia **CLARK** who sold it to R. L. **BARNES** in 1901; R. L. **BARNES** sold the 178 acres to P. W. **KEMPER** in 1903, who then sold it to Dr. E. T. **WETZEL** in 1909.

Jockey Camp supposedly received its name due to the gathering of gypsies in the 1800's in Avondale at the west base of Smithburg hill. At these meets, horses would be traded, and races would be run for wagers and the amusement of the horse owners.

Avondale, first known simply as "the mouth of Jockey Camp" was renamed by the three property owners residing there in 1922 (B. E. **HAMRICK**, Ancel **SMITH** and Dr. E. T. **WETZEL**).

The east end of Avondale, just across from the entrance to the road going up Jockey Camp had a section of homes across Middle Island Creek. At first, to reach the homes, the stream had to be forded at a low point, but a swinging bridge of chestnut logs was constructed about 1926. This bridge collapsed at a later date, and was replaced by a swinging bridge that was sturdy enough for vehicles. Local lore says that the first swinging bridge had to be replaced after church baptisms took place at that area of the creek....spectators stood on the swinging bridge to watch the proceedings, and all their weight was distributed on one side of the shaky structure. The bridge was damaged to the extent that, supposedly, the next day the bridge collapsed under the weight of a dog crossing over it.

The locale of Avondale and Jockey Camp, like the rest of Doddridge County, was probably hunting and fishing grounds for Indian tribes. One of the Indian trails in Doddridge was the Middle Island Trail, which followed the waters of Middle Island Creek. Tribes most often traveling through the area would have been Mingoes, Delawares and Shawnees. Plowed fields often turned up arrowheads and spearheads, artifacts of these early visitors.

Early game seen here were beaver, bear, deer, fox, bobcats, rabbits, squirrels and ground hogs. Other four legged residents were raccoon, skunk, and opossum. Wolves, and perhaps cougars, were most likely also a part of the wildlife in the early days. Among the great variety of fish that could be found in Middle Island Creek were bass, blue gills, sun fish, and pike. Game birds were wild turkey and pheasant.

The old Northwestern Turnpike, which ran straight through the Avondale community, was completed by 1838. It was wide enough for two stagecoaches to pass almost any place along the route. As the main thoroughfare from Winchester, Virginia to Parkersburg, it had to be kept in excellent condition. It's been said that no stone was allowed upon it that would pass through a one inch ring. Horse-drawn vehicles of all types furnished personal, business, farming and industrial transportation well into the twentieth century. Besides mail coaches on the route, there were also passenger coaches that carried only passengers and baggage. Heavy teams traversed the road,

hauling dry goods, salt and groceries from eastern cities to Parkersburg and other western points. It was the main route for hog and cattle drives. Some say that as many as one hundred and fifty cattle and eight hundred head of hogs could be seen in a single drove, and that ten thousand head of livestock would pass over the turnpike in one week.

The first settler in the area, Thomas **NEELY**, built a brick home and established a farm in the locale known as "the mouth of Jockey Camp". An immense amount of grain was required to feed all the herds of livestock that were driven along the turnpike; also water had to be available for them. The biggest stock drives were in the fall of the year, and Mr. Neely's farm was a source of food available to the drovers for their hogs and cattle. The rich land of Doddridge farms yielded far more at that time than modern farms today, so Mr. **NEELY** was always prepared for the fall rush. The stock was probably watered at Jockey Camp at the low point of Middle Island Creek, where the swinging bridge would eventually be located.

The Northwestern Turnpike became Route 50. The strip of Route 50 through Avondale was paved in 1917. In 1936, it was paved and improved a second time by the Federal government, as it was a national highway. The original route of the highway through Avondale was bypassed in the early 1970s when it was rerouted, and improved into a new four-lane Interstate Highway. The passage between Smithburg and West Union is now known locally as "Old Route 50".

The B & O Railroad, completed in Doddridge in 1857, ran along Middle Island Creek through Avondale. The railroad was a main artery for troops and supplies during the Civil War; therefore, the railroad tunnel and trestle between Avondale and Smithburg were likely guarded by Union troops as defense against sabotage. During World Wars I and II, the railroad was again a basic mode of transportation for American troops.

Middle Island Creek (also known as the Dian River) feeds into the Ohio River. With torrential downpours, the usually placid Middle Island Creek can turn into a raging river, sweeping everything away in its muddy waters. The years of 1852, 1863, 1875, and 1888 saw massive destruction of property. In 1950, in addition to destroying property, the angry waters took the lives of many people in Doddridge County who lived along the banks of Middle Island Creek. Fortunately, the 1950 flood did not cause a loss of life in Avondale, although many homes were either damaged or washed away.

Among the earliest property owners in Avondale were Thomas **NEELY**, Charles **TATE**, Pete **KEMPER** and Samuel **MCKEEN**. Jockey Camp early property owners were Richard **BARNES**, Mace **BARNES**, V. B. and G. W. **CHAPMAN**, John and Thomas **COULEHAN** and Benjamin Franklin **HEFLIN**.

From an old map of Doddridge County (timeframe of probably around the 1910s) the entire area of Avondale is sectioned off as 178 acres belonging to Dr. E. T. **WETZEL**, with a small portion of land on the Jockey Camp side listed as owned by A. M. **CLARK**. An earlier map shows the 178 acres of Wetzel property with a notation of owner as S. Ford with the name Pete Kemper written as (Pete **KEMPER**). Perhaps this indicated one as owner of the land and one as owner of the mineral rights.

A plat map of the Avondale area, described as "situate on the waters of Middle Island Creek, Doddridge County, West Virginia", was drawn up from a survey of April, 1922, by C. C. **FREEMAN**, Surveyor. It shows three property owners in Avondale at that time. On the map, Avondale was divided up into forty lots. Lots #1 through 20

inclusive belonged to B. E. **HAMRICK**; Lots #21 to 23 inclusive belonged to Ancel **SMITH** and Lots #24 to 40 inclusive belonged to Dr. E. T. **WETZEL**. At the time of the survey, there were four residences pictured on the map: Dr. **WETZEL** residence on Lots # 38, 39 and 40; Ancel **SMITH** residence on Lots 22 and 23; B. E. **HAMRICK** residence on Lots # 4 and 5, with a bungalow on Lot #3, without the name of a resident. All property owners' boundaries covered areas on both sides of the highway (designated at that time as the Northwestern Turnpike.). The lots on the creek side extended down to Middle Island Creek. The ownership probably extended to the exact center of the creek bed, with the adjoining side of the creek belonging to the B&O Railroad, which traveled alongside the stream.

In May of 1922, a portion of the Wetzel lots was sold to J. A. **DARNELL**, who later sold the land to other buyers.

AVONDALE PROPERTY OWNERS

Samuel **MCKEEN**

(Property was on both sides of Rte. 50, with the home on the creek side of the road, about a half mile east of Rock Run.)

After his Civil War service in Company K of the 195th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Samuel (Sam) **MCKEEN** (born October 1846) returned home to Washington County, Ohio. In March of 1866, he married Mary Elizabeth **CHAPMAN** (born February 1848). Mary Elizabeth was the daughter of William and Sarah Truax **CHAPMAN** of Washington County, Ohio. She was a sister to George **CHAPMAN**, V.B. **CHAPMAN**, James **CHAPMAN**, Frank **CHAPMAN** and Hattie Chapman **ANDERSON**, all of Doddridge County. Her stepfather was William Dulaney **SMITH** of Doddridge County.

The **MCKEEN** family moved to Doddridge from the Pittsburgh, PA area where Sam had been a shoe cobbler. The exact date their home was built is not known, but the Sam **MCKEEN** family was listed in the 1880 Doddridge County census, as well as the 1900 and 1910 census. Their home was approximately one half mile east of the mouth of Rock Run on old Route 50, alongside Middle Island Creek, near the water plug where all the B&O steam engines took water.

Sam was a shoemaker, with a small shop on his property in Avondale. Because his work was of such fine quality, people came from far away to buy his boots and shoes, or to have their boots repaired.

Sam and Mary Elizabeth were the parents of two daughters: Nina and Aloerta/Alverta and nine sons. All of their sons had railroad careers. George, Earl, Harry "Bence" and Nelson "Pete" were engineers for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad that ran through Doddridge County. Jerry was a conductor for the same line. Charles, Gordon and Delbert became conductors on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Bob became an engineer on the New York Central Railroad line.

There has been some confusion about the names of the **MCKEEN** children, as some of the sons had nicknames that were the same as a brother's given name. The names, with birth dates, are as follows:

Allaverdia (Alverta) : May 10, 1867

Sarah Mina: February 11, 1869

Charles Vivian: December 1, 1870

James W: September 11, 1872
T. Samuel: September 11, 1872
Robert Wiley: April 11, 1875
Jerry: March 28, 1877
John H: March 28, 1877
Harry Delbert: June 17, 1879 (known as Delbert)
Gordon B: August 2, 1881
George A: January 22, 1883
Earl G: February 26, 1886
Benson R: August 5, 1887 (known as Harry & Bence)
Nelson H: December 28, 1890 (known as Pete)

Samuel's son, Jerry, married Delia Gay **BARNES**, daughter of Richard and Emily **DAVIS BARNES**. Delia's parents lived in Avondale at the mouth of Jockey Camp (in a home that later became the property of Dr. E.T. WETZEL).

A fierce storm struck the Doddridge area one night and awakened Sam **MCKEEN**, who heard a crash across the creek on the railroad side, and from a flash of lightning could see that a big tree and landslide had come down upon the tracks.

Realizing it was time for the Limited to go through, Sam, who could not swim, gathered some boards and fastened them together to form a raft. In this manner, he was able to cross a rising Middle Island Creek where he found the track obstructed by the tree and the landslide. He stayed by the slide until he heard the passenger train approaching, and stopped the fast traveling train short of the obstruction.

Youngsters were fascinated by the great rumbling, hissing steam engines that sped over the B & O tracks through Avondale with their whistles wailing their warnings, the engineer sitting in the cab of the engine, hand at the throttle, red bandanna around his neck, the wind in his face, as he leaned from the cab and waved to all.

George **MCKEEN** always started his "whippoorwill" call as he entered Smithburg, playing the whistle artfully until he entered the tunnel. He would begin again when he left the other end if anyone was at home at the **MCKEEN** home place below Avondale. It has been said that the prettiest and most haunting sound (other than "taps") is the sound of a steam engine whistle in the distance on a cold winter night.

Tragedy struck the **MCKEEN** family as Harry "Bence" was killed on the Parkersburg run when his engine overturned at the Smithburg tunnel in 1919. Earl **MCKEEN** had seven engines derail with him, but sustained no serious injuries.

To railroad men of their day, the **MCKEENS** were giants of their trade and left a name long to be remembered in railroading. There was a glamour that these men gave to an exciting work

Sam **MCKEEN**, a small man, peppery in disposition, remained openly friendly to the very end. Mary Elizabeth **MCKEEN** died the 25th of January, 1911, followed in death by Samuel when he passed away at 82 with cancer. Sam and Mary Elizabeth and three sons, George, "Bence" and "Pete" are buried in the Block House Hill Cemetery.

After the death of his parents, George **MCKEEN** resided in Avondale in the old homestead until the flood of 1950, and then lived in a smaller home on the property. The **MCKEEN** property was torn down after the Middle Island Creek eroded the land upon which the home was built.

ROBISON Families:

(The newer home was on the creek side of the road, with the first homestead and farm on the hill side of the road.) Note: Various sources have the name of this family spelled as **ROBISON**, **ROBINSON**, and even **ROBISSON**.

Robert and Lucinda **SMITH ROBISON** owned a homestead with frontage on Rock Run Road. Most of the acreage ran behind, and parallel to, the portion of the George **MCKEEN** property on the hillside that was across Route 50 from Middle Island Creek. Robert **ROBISON** was born 1835 in West Virginia, Lucinda in 1838, also in West

Virginia. They were married in 1862. Robert's family was not listed in the Doddridge 1870 Census but the 1880 Census showed them in Doddridge County, with the following children: Flora E, age 16; Emily J, 15; John W, 13; Vianna, 10; Lizzie E, 10; Robert N, 9; George P, 7; and a son, Henry N., 6. In the 1900 census, only Robert, Lucinda and son Henry were listed. In the 1910 census, Robert and Lucinda were listed with son, George, and his children.

George Porter **ROBISON**, born in March of 1876, married Myrtle **BENNET**, also born 1876. They were married in Doddridge County in 1898. Myrtle's mother, Anna **BENNET**, lived with George and Myrtle after the death of her husband. Anna **BENNET** was born in Switzerland in 1831. Children of George and Myrtle were: James F, born September 30, 1898; Charles, 1901, Olive, 1904 and Blanch L, 1907. George's family was listed in the 1900 census; however, after Myrtle's death, George and his children were listed in the 1910 census in the household of his father and mother. George inherited Robert and Lucinda's property. The original homestead on the hill was replaced by a home built alongside the creek, adjoining Route 50.

In 1920 in Doddridge County, James F **ROBISON** married Mary Elizabeth **GRANT**. Mary, born January, 1895, was the daughter of Thomas and Deborah **CROSS GRANT**, and was reportedly of the family of Ulysses S. **GRANT**. Thomas **GRANT**, born 1859 in Pennsylvania settled in West Union in the mid eighteen nineties, eventually moving to Blockhouse Hill. The Thomas **GRANT** family was listed in the 1900 and 1910 Doddridge census records. The **GRANT** children were: Mary, James, Harold, Edwin, Eva, twins Elner and Elmer, twins Ruby and Raymond, Eloise, Narwista, Thomas and Ruth. Mr. Thomas **GRANT** (died 1935) and his wife, Deborah, (died 1916) are buried in the West Union IOOF Cemetery.

James and Mary **ROBISON** were the parents of five daughters: Mary Pauline, Dorotha, Anna Clair (Tot), Eva, Narwista (Wee) and seven sons. One son, Edward, died in infancy. The other sons were Earl James, George, Robert, Henry (Buck), William and Harold. The five older sons served in World War II. Tragically, Mary became a Gold Star Mother in 1944 when Earl James, like many other brave sons of Doddridge County, gave his life for his country in Europe in World War II. Grandpa George spent his final years in the household of James and Mary, leaving his property to James and Mary when he passed away in 1957.

The **ROBISON** homestead, which was submerged in the 1950 flood, but was left standing, is gone; like the **MCKEEN** home, its foundation was finally eroded away by the relentless waters of Middle Island Creek.

George Porter **ROBISON** is buried in the West Union IOOF Cemetery. Mary **GRANT ROBISON** died February 1, 1962; James followed her in death in October of 1984. They, along with their son, Earl James **ROBISON**, are buried in the Freeman

Cemetery on Piggins Run. Earl James' military marker reads as follows: S/Sgt., 8th Infantry, 4th Division, WWII; April of 1922 – August of 1944.

William **VAN HORN**

The 1910 Doddridge Census shows William **VAN HORN** and wife Clara (**ARNETT**) living in Doddridge, possibly in, or near, Avondale. They were definitely in Avondale by the late 1920s. The structure of the **VAN HORN** home was interesting, as it was covered completely with tin....the roof and all exterior walls.

William (born ca 1862 in Harrison County) married Clara **ARNETT** (born ca 1874 in Doddridge) on 16th July, 1896 in Doddridge County. Children of William and Clara were one daughter, Mary Belle (name might have been Glenda) , and four sons: Fay, Hubert, Ashby and William Wayne (or Ernest).

William died in 1935, and Clara in 1951. Both are buried in the Archbold Cemetery in Smithburg.

William **VAN HORN** was the son of Moses T. **VAN HORN** and Martha Julia **GLENN**. Moses was the son of Thomas **VAN HORN** and Eleanor "Nellie" **BROWN**. Thomas was the son of William Bernard **VAN HORN** Sr and Sarah **CHIDESTER**. William Bernard **VAN HORN**, Sr was the son of William D. **VAN HORN** and Sarah **SUDDEROW**. William D. **VAN HORN** was the first **VAN HORN** of the Seventh Day Baptists in WV, and perhaps the start of all West Virginia **VAN HORN**'s.

B. E. **HAMRICK**

According to some long time Avondale residents, B. E. (possibly Ben) **HAMRICK** began the development of Avondale when he built his brick home some time after 1910. The 1922 plat map of Avondale shows Mr. **HAMRICK** as owning property on both sides of the highway. After the **HAMRICKS**, there were several owners of this home. Some were (not necessarily in this order): Clark **FLINT**, Paul **HAYS**, Jack **LINKER**, Paul **FINDLEY**, Bertha **KELTANBACK**, Sam **FERRELL**, Roger **WESTCOTT**; also the **CARROLL** family, **WESTFALL** family and **FRAZIER** family.

In the 1920s or 1930s, a beer parlor was established. The establishment was built across the road from the home, on the creek side of the highway. This building was one of the casualties of the 1950 flood.

Frederick **BODE** and son, Presley **BODE**

Frederick **BODE**, and wife Rebecca, were listed in the 1900 and 1910 Doddridge Census. Census data showed that Frederick was born in West Virginia, April, 1856, and wife, Rebecca in August, 1861. Frederick was the son of William (a farmer & blacksmith) and Margaretta **BODE**, both born in Germany, and living in Doddridge County in 1860. Frederick's brothers and sisters were: Lewis, Elizabeth, Margaret, William, Sophia, and Mary (all born in Maryland), and Henry/George, born in VA/WV (as was Frederick). William **BODE**'s family was listed in the 1860, 1870, and 1880 Doddridge Census.

Frederick and Rebecca **BODE** were listed in the 1900 and 1910 Doddridge Census. Children were: William, Alfred A., Amanda (or Maud), Mandford, and Presley. Presley was born May, 1898.

The Frederick **BODE** family lived in a small home along Route 50 in Avondale. Frederick died January, 1930 at his home in Avondale.

Presley **BODE**, age 25, married Chessa **SHERWOOD**, age 19 in Doddridge County, 1924. Their property was next door to the home built by B. E. **HAMRICK**. Presley retired from the Carnegie Gas Company. Children of Presley and Chessa were Mary Katherine and Nolan.

Chessa **BODE** died 22nd December, 1984, followed in death by Presley on January 2nd, 1985. Both are buried in the Archbold Cemetery in Smithburg.

Abram **CARSON**

Abram (Jay) **CARSON** and his wife, Zeppa Elizabeth, lived in Smithburg behind the old school house, and next door to the Bill **CALHOUN** family. Both families moved to Avondale at about the same time. The **CARSONs** lived in Avondale for a few years in the home that had been owned by Frederick **BODE**. Mr. and Mrs. **CARSON** were listed in the 1930 Federal Census for the Avondale section of the West Union district.

Jay **CARSON**, born in Iowa, was a guager for an oil company in Doddridge County. Elizabeth **CARSON** was known by her close friends and family as "Zeppie", or just "Zep". Jay and Zep moved away from Avondale after their home was washed off its foundation in the 1950 flood. (The home was rebuilt and occupied for a time by Jack and Betty **CALHOUN**.) The **CARSONs** are buried in a cemetery in Marshville, WV.

Ancel **SMITH**

Ancel **SMITH**, and wife, Fay, were among the first home owners in Avondale in the twentieth century. Ancel married Jessie Fay **SHUMAN**, age 21, in Doddridge County in 1920. Children were: Christine, Craig and Eleanor Elaine. On Lots # 22 and 23, the Smiths had a farm, with a garden and livestock, including cows and sheep. At one side of the house, Ancel built a large lily pond. The front yard was nicely landscaped with shrubs and small pine trees. Across the road, by the creek, Ancel had a shop on Lot #21. Ancel's shop was used for storage and processing of apples by Ross **SEAGER**; was used later as an airplane hangar by Ancel's son, Craig, for his Piper Cub.

Ancel, born ca 1884, was the son of James M. and Lydia Ann **SMITH**. James, Ancel's father, was born May, 1855 in Tyler County, the son of Captain Jacob (Jake) and Eliza **SMITH**. Ancel's mother, Lydia Ann, was born February, 1860. Ancel's brothers were Vance and Charles.

Ancel's grandmother, Eliza, was born ca 1832. Ancel's grandfather, Captain Jake **SMITH**, was in the Union Army, under General **SHERMAN**. Jake was listed as a farmer and carpenter in census data. He was born 9th March, 1827, the son of John **SMITH**, Sr. and Betty Seaton **BOREMAN SMITH**. Betty Seaton **BOREMAN** was the daughter of John **BOREMAN** (Revolutionary War patriot) and Sarah Kenner **SEATON**. Jacob (Jake) **SMITH** and Eliza also had a daughter, Leonora.

Glen **MAXSON**

Glenn (Lawrence Glenn) **MAXSON** and wife, Gaye (Georgia Gaye **BRITTON**), and children, Adelene, Arlene, and Charles lived in the Ancel **SMITH** home from 1942 to

1950. Glenn, born in 1900, was the son of Elvie **MAXSON**. Gaye, born 1886, was the daughter of George E. **BRITTON** and Lizzie **MOSBY BRITTON**. Glenn was employed by the Equitable Gas Company. Prior to their residence in Avondale, the **MAXSON** family lived in Summers and West Union. The **MAXSONS** moved from Avondale after the 1950 flood severely damaged their place of residence. Gaye **MAXSON** passed away in 1972 followed in death by Glenn in 1996. Both are buried in the Masonic Cemetery by Crystal Lake.

Harry **CHAPMAN**

Harry **CHAPMAN**, born January 2, 1898, son of James **CHAPMAN** and Josephine **KINNEY CHAPMAN**, married Esme **DAWSON** of Monongalia County in 1924. Esme was the daughter of Frank **DAWSON** and Kate **MOORE DAWSON**. Her **DAWSON** family lived near the Cheat River, migrating there from Maryland, where they had settled the town of Dawson, Maryland. Frank **DAWSON's** family goes back to his ancestor, Edward **DAWSON**, who lived in Allegany County, Maryland during the time of the Revolutionary War.

Harry's father, James **CHAPMAN**, was born on Rea's Run, Washington County, Ohio in 1846. James **CHAPMAN** volunteered in an Ohio Infantry Unit in 1861; was in the Battle of Bull Run, was wounded at Chancellorsville, fought at Gettysburg, was captured at the Battle of Gainesville, Florida, and incarcerated at Andersonville, the infamous Confederate prison. He was there when the miracle spring broke out, which saved the lives of hundreds of Union prisoners.

Harry's brothers and sisters were William Clyde **CHAPMAN**, Mabel Zelva **CHAPMAN** (Hunt), Fannie Lee **CHAPMAN** (Stull), and Wilbert Paul ("Polly") **CHAPMAN**. Harry was the nephew of V.B. **CHAPMAN**, George W. **CHAPMAN**, Frank **CHAPMAN**, Harriet **CHAPMAN ANDERSON**, and Mary Elizabeth **CHAPMAN MCKEEN**. Harry's family goes back to "Captain" George **CHAPMAN** and Johannah **LEMASTER**; "Captain" George served as a fifer in the Revolutionary War and was an early settler in the northern West Virginia panhandle. The **CHAPMANs** emigrated from Ireland about 1740.

Harry and Esme **CHAPMAN**, with their one child, Patty, moved to Avondale from Blockhouse Hill in 1937, purchasing Lots #33 through 36 from J. A. **DARNELL** and Frank **RAMSEY**. Some of the property had originally belonged to Boyd **TATE**, and some to Dr. E. T. **WETZEL**. The property was on the creek side of the road. Not a good choice of location, as it turned out....everything was washed away in the floodwaters of the Middle Island Creek in 1950; a replacement building was constructed 1951.

When the **CHAPMANs** first moved to Avondale, Harry continued in his trade of construction. Later he sold dogs of all breeds, but mostly specialized in the sale of cocker spaniels. During World War II, like many of his neighbors, he worked in Akron, Ohio in defense work. Alongside his home, Harry built a small grocery and pottery store, featuring Hull and Roseville pottery pieces. A lunch counter was added, and the neon sign in front of the store read "Pottery AND Lunch."

After Harry's death in 1961, Mrs. **CHAPMAN** ran the restaurant alone until she closed the doors in 1962. She passed away in 1975. Harry and Esme **CHAPMAN** are buried in the Masonic Memorial Park, West Union.

W. G. "Bill" **CALHOUN**

Bill **CALHOUN**, and wife, Rebecca Dorothy **SCHMIDT CALHOUN**, moved their family to the West Union area of Doddridge County from Pullman in 1924. They lived in West Union until their home was built in Avondale, where they lived for about a year and a half until they moved to Grove. After a few years of residence in Smithburg they returned to their home in Avondale; in the intervening years, their Avondale home was occupied by the Roswell P. **SEAGER** family.

Bill **CALHOUN**, born 1892 at Oxford, WV, was the son of John Wesley **CALHOUN** and Emily Laverna **STEWART CALHOUN**.

Rebecca **CALHOUN**, born 1894, was the daughter of Burchardt **SCHMIDT** and Mary Elisabeth **SCHULTE SCHMIDT**. She was the granddaughter of John Henry **SCHMIDT** and Anne Margarete **AUNGUSBAU SCHMIDT**, both born in Hesse, Germany. On the maternal side, Rebecca was the granddaughter of Christian **SCHULTE** and Juliana Mary **TABBLER SCHULTE**, both born in Hanover, Germany.

Rebecca **CALHOUN**'s grandfather, John Henry **SCHMIDT**, was the farmer depicted by **DISS DEBAR** on the West Virginia state seal.

Bill **CALHOUN** owned the Plymouth Garage in West Union in 1936. When World War II started, cars were difficult to obtain, so Bill became a partner in West Union's Chevrolet garage.

Children of Bill and Rebecca **CALHOUN** were: Anita Belle, William Schmidt, Bettie Lee, Robert Thomas, Philip Blair, Jackson Hayes, and Samuel Edward. All the **CALHOUN** sons served their country in the United States Navy.

Bill **CALHOUN** died 28th December, 1969; Rebecca on the 19th December, 1971. They are buried in the West Union Masonic Park Cemetery.

Ross P. **SEAGER**

Roswell Paul **SEAGER** and wife, Ogareta **FORD**, lived in the Calhoun home in the few years the **CALHOUNS** lived elsewhere. Mr. **SEAGER** was a teacher and principal of Smithburg Grade School. He was a World War I veteran, and graduate of West Virginia University. His wife, Ogareta, the daughter of Samuel L. **FORD** and Laura A. **DAVIS FORD**, attended Salem College and taught in the West Union school system. Mr. **SEAGER** and a Mr. **FORD** owned an apple orchard on Wetzel land. They stored and processed the apples and apple cider in a building owned by Ancel **SMITH**

State Road Commission Offices

In 1930 or '31, buildings were constructed for the State Road Commission. The site was between the **CALHOUN** and **WETZEL** residences. This was the location for the county office, as well as the terminal for trucks and heavy equipment.

Old Log House

Behind the State Road Commission offices, on the **WETZEL** property, was an old log house. The origins of the house are unknown, although it may have been built in the 1920s. It's known that it was occupied at various times during the 30s and 40s. A rustic building, it had no indoor plumbing or heating. A well had been dug, and there was an outside pump for water. At one time, for warmth and fuel to cook, the resident would dig coal out of a small coal mine that was close to the house. Some of the

tenants of the home before it was abandoned during World War II were: Hubert and Tracy **VAN HORN**, with children; also Paul and Ruby **GAINS** and children.

Dr. E. T. **WETZEL**

A map of Doddridge County, dating probably in the 1910s, shows 178 acres of Avondale as belonging to Dr. E. T. **WETZEL**. A plat map of the Avondale area, drawn up in 1922 by a surveyor, shows that part of the 178 acres was under new ownership but still had Lots #24 to 40 inclusive as belonging to Dr. E. T. **WETZEL**. Lots 24 through 37 were located on both sides of the highway/turnpike. The **WETZEL** residence was situated on Lots # 38, 39 and 40.

The residence in the 1940s was much larger than when owned by previous property owners. The front part of the house was the original building, with an addition of rooms at the back of the house adding square footage both upstairs and downstairs.

On April 28, 1872, Edward Thomas **WETZEL** was born in Sedalia, Doddridge County to George **WETZEL**, and Lucretia **CUNNINGHAM WETZEL**. Edward's father, George, was a farmer, born in 1798 in Harrison County, West Virginia. George was the son of John **WETZEL**, Jr, and grandson of Captain John **WETZEL**.

Edward Thomas **WETZEL** left home as a young lad, determined to fulfill his destiny in an occupation other than farming. At seventeen, he contracted his services as a farm hand in exchange for education at a public school three months out of the year, and his board and clothing. At the end of his contract, he attended Salem College where he performed any work available that would enable him to continue his education. After one year, he received his teaching certificate and became a teacher in Harrison County.

In 1899, he entered the Baltimore Medical College, and in 1900 married Alexie **BARTLETT**. In 1902, he passed the state medical boards. The new doctor and wife returned to Sedalia, where he would be a doctor for that community until 1906 when they moved to West Union. In West Union, he opened a hospital on Main Street. When the **WETZELS** moved to the West Union area, the town had neither paved streets nor electricity. Dr. **WETZEL** was the proud owner of one of the first Model T Fords in town.

Children of Dr. Edward Thomas **WETZEL** and Alexie **BARTLETT WETZEL** were: Forest Edward, Glade Farr, Olin Bryan, Glenn Ross, Ralph Hugh, Edwina Lexia, and James William. Also, Jean & Ruby, who passed away in infancy.

Dr. **WETZEL** and his family were listed in the 1910 census in the West Union District. During World War I, Dr. **WETZEL** moved his family to Avondale.

In his 36 years of medical practice in Doddridge County, the doctor treated all in need of care equally, often receiving his fees in the form of services or farm products. He never turned a patient away for inability to pay. Dr. **WETZEL** suffered a stroke, and passed away in 1939, leaving a tremendous gap in the medical field of his community.

From the 1940s until the flood of 1950, the **WETZEL** residence, under the management of Mrs. **WETZEL**, became a tourist home, a forerunner of today's bed & bath establishments. Mrs. **WETZEL** followed Dr. **WETZEL** in death in 1959. They are buried in the I.O.O.F. Cemetery in West Union.

Pete **KEMPER**

Pete **KEMPER** purchased the 178 acres of Avondale in 1903 from Richard **BARNES**; this acreage, including the **BARNES** house, was sold to Dr. E. T. **WETZEL** in 1909.

Richard **BARNES**

Richard **BARNES** owned property at the mouth of Jockey Camp, in the home later owned by Dr. E. T. **WETZEL**. "The History of Doddridge County" states that a Jerry **MCKEEN** (also of Avondale) married Delia Gay **BARNES**, daughter of Richard and Emily **DAVIS BARNES**. Richard and Emily lived in Avondale at the mouth of Jockey Camp (in a home that later became the property of Dr. E.T. **WETZEL**)."

Richard **BARNES** and Emily Bird **DAVIS** were married in 1867. The Richard L. **BARNES** family was listed in the 1870 and 1880 census in the New Milton District; also in the Greenbrier District 1900 census, with **BARNES** spelled as **BARENS**.

Richard was born January 4, 1848 in West Virginia, and his wife, Emily Bird **DAVIS BARNES**, was born July 2, 1852, on Greenbrier Run. Richard was the son of George and Phoebe **FLINT BARNES**. Richard's mother, Phoebe **BARNES**, died November 23, 1884 at the age of 69. Richard's wife, Emily **DAVIS**, was the daughter of Jesse J. and Huldah **DAVIS DAVIS**.

Children of Richard and Emily were: Mason L, born ca 1869; Cazzie B, 1870; Artie J, 1871; Earl John, 1874; Cara M, 1876; Gordon, 1877; Delia G, 1879; Hattie B, 1882; Hulda, 1884; Josephus L, 1885; Ray or Roy, 1887 and Ernest R, 1888. (Delia married Jeremiah **MCKEEN** on October 20, 1906. And Earl John married Rhoda **MOBLEY** in Marion County, OH on November 11, 1910.)

Richard died January 29, 1906 at Clarksburg and his wife, Emily, died April 15, 1927, also at Clarksburg.

Allen K. **CLARK**

A. K. **CLARK** owned property at the eastern end of Avondale, along Jockey Camp Road. The ownership of this property was illustrated on a Doddridge map, dating between the early 1900s and early 1920s. Allen K. Clark, born August, 1859 in West Virginia, and wife, Virginia, also born August, 1859, were listed in the 1900 Census. Also in the census were their children: Virginia, born 1887, Mary, 1891, Bernice, 1893, Alvin, 1895, Hupp, 1897, and Flora, still an infant in 1900.

This acreage was a portion of the property left by Thomas **NEELY** to his niece, Virginia **CLARK**.

Thomas **NEELY**

In the early 1820s, two brothers moved to the community of Smithton (later to be named Smithburg). They were Matthew and Thomas **NEELY**. Matthew **NEELY** and his father-in-law, Elijah **NEWLON**, moved east, to the Morgan's Run area. Thomas, who had taken a wife, moved west, over the Smithburg hill to the mouth of Jockey Camp. Uncle Tommy **NEELY**, as he was called, and his wife, Elizabeth, had no children of their own, but often took over the care of children in need of a home.

Thomas **NEELY** made his money by farming, raising stock, and providing feed for livestock being driven to market, all of which paid very well after the Northwestern Turnpike was completed. Mr. **NEELY**, with his nephew, William **SHANNON**, was one of the first business men in the Avondale/Smithburg area. The **NEELY** property was inherited by a Mrs. **CLARK**, a niece.

Charles M. **TATE**, Sr.

In June of 1862, Charles M. **TATE**, Sr. born March, 1833 in West Virginia, married Martha A. **JARVIS**, born August, 1838. Charles was the son of William and Jane **TATE**; Martha was the daughter of John and Margaret **JARVIS**.

Charles and Martha **TATE** were the parents of three daughters: Laura, Mida and Lulu; also, six sons, Howard, Walter, Boyd, Ward, Charles T, Jr, and Edmon. Two other children did not survive past childhood. Charles **TATE**, Sr. was listed in the 1860 Doddridge census with his brother Perry and mother, Jane **TATE**. The Charles **TATE** family was also listed in the 1870, 1880, and 1900 census.

Prior to 1884 (or 1887....deed handwriting undecipherable) Tazerwell **JONES** and Ellen J. **MAXWELL JONES**, a relative of Thomas **NEELY**, sold part of her **NEELY** property inheritance to Charles M. **TATE**. Charles **TATE**'s home in Avondale was destroyed in the Middle Island Creek flood of 1888. After losing this home along the Northwestern Turnpike, Charles moved his household up to the area across from the mouth of Jockey Camp...across Middle Island Creek, and safely on a hillside. They lived there until Charles died in 1906, and Martha in 1913. Charles, Martha and sons, Boyd, Ward and Charles are buried in Smithburg in the Archbold Cemetery.

PROPERTY OWNERS

ACROSS MIDDLE ISLAND CREEK,
ACROSS FROM JOCKEY CAMP ROAD

James **GAFNEY**

James **GAFNEY** was born in Ireland, ca 1817. He, and his wife, Elizabeth, lived in a home located across Middle Island Creek. The **GAFNEYS** were in the 1860, 1870 and 1880 Doddridge Census.

The children of James and Elizabeth were: Patrick, Margaret, Catherine, John, Maria, James.

Elizabeth died prior to 1880, as only James, and his daughter, Catherine (Kate) were living in the area at the time of the 1880 Census.

There is a James **GAFFNEY**, who died at age 65 on February 25, 1883, listed in the burial records of the West Union Catholic Cemetery.

Christopher Columbus **MOBLEY**

Christopher Columbus **MOBLEY**, and wife, Mary Ann **GRANT MOBLEY**, of Monroe County, Ohio, moved in 1885 to Doddridge County.

Mr. **MOBLEY** was born in Ohio, the son of John and Mary **FOCH MOBLEY**. His mother was born in Switzerland. His father was French and Welch.

Mrs. **MOBLEY** was of English, Scotch and Irish descent. Her father was John **GRANT**, and her mother was Jane **JEFFERS GRANT**. Mrs. **MOBLEY**'s brothers, John and Harvey, and sister, Ella **GRANT**, also moved to the Avondale area of Doddridge County. John and Harvey died at a young age, but Ella lived in the community for many years.

Christopher and Mary Ann **MOBLEY** bought a house and small farm from the James **GAFNEY** family. The house was located between Middle Island Creek and the train tracks. Mr. **MOBLEY** sold fruit, vegetables and honey in Smithburg and West Union for many years. A new home was built at a later date, also below the track; they lived in this residence until Mrs. **MOBLEY** lost her life when she was struck by a train in front of the house.

Children: John, Thomas Eugene, Rhoda, Rose, Harriet, Margaret and George. Rhoda married Earl **BARNES**; she and Earl would later purchase the **MOBLEY** home. Rose married Ulla Terrence **TATE** and would move into a home close to the **MOBLEY** homestead.

Christopher and Mary Ann **MOBLEY** are buried in the Archbold Cemetery in Smithburg, with their infant son, George and their daughter Harriet.

Earl **BARNES**

Earl John **BARNES** (sometimes written as John Earl) was born July 20, 1874, the son of Richard **BARNES** and Emily **DAVIS BARNES**. Earl married Rhoda **MOBLEY** in Marion County, Ohio in November, 1910. They purchased the homestead of her father, located along the railroad tracks by Middle Island Creek. Rhoda was born March 10, 1881, the daughter of Christopher Columbus **MOBLEY** and Mary Ann **GRANT MOBLEY**. Earl and Rhoda were the parents of Geraldine and Thomas.

Their farmhouse was washed away in the flood waters of Middle Island Creek in 1950; a replacement home was built...this time on higher ground above the B&O tracks.

Mrs. **BARNES** died in 1972, at the age of 91; her husband died in 1973, age 99. Both are buried in Mount Olive Cemetery, located just outside Salem, WV.

Harvey and Ella **GRANT**

Ella **GRANT** moved to the area with her sister's family (Mobley). She and her brother, Harvey, owned a home between the Christopher **MOBLEY**, John **MOBLEY** and Ulla **TATE** households. Harvey, born April, 1865 in Ohio and Ella **GRANT**, born May, 1862 in Ohio, were listed in the 1900 Census. After Harvey's death, Ella **GRANT** (listed as Sarah E. **GRANT**) was in the 1910 census.

After Ulla **TATE**'s death in 1917, Ella assisted Rose **MOBLEY TATE** with the raising of the **TATE** daughters.

Harvey and Ella **GRANT** are buried in Smithburg in the Archbold Cemetery.

Ulla Terrance **TATE**

Ulla Terrence **TATE** was born February 22, 1873 at Sherwood, West Virginia, the son of Perry and Nancy **STUTLER TATE**. Ulla was the grandson of William and Jane **TATE**, and the nephew of Charles M. **TATE**. Ulla's parents, Perry and Nancy **TATE**,

were listed in the 1870 Doddridge Census, with Perry listed as a schoolteacher. Ulla's mother, Nancy, died in 1877, and in the 1880 Census, Ulla's father, Perry, was listed in the household of his brother-in-law, William W. **STUTLER**; Ulla, age 6, was with his uncle and aunt, Andrew and Sarah/Sally **TATE HICKMAN**.

In 1908, Ulla married Rose **MOBLEY**, born June 30, 1884, the daughter of Christopher Columbus **MOBLEY** and Mary Ann **GRANT MOBLEY**. Ulla built a home near the Mobley homestead, between Avondale and Smithton/Smithburg on the banks of Middle Island Creek. The small farm was just across the creek from the Mountain State Carbon Factory. There, Ulla and Rose raised a family of three daughters, Ruth, Mary and Margaret. After Ulla's death in 1917, the girls were in the care of their mother, and their Aunt Ella **GRANT**. The two ladies worked very hard, raising livestock, and tending a garden every year, always managing to feed, clothe and educate the three daughters.

Ulla and Rose **MOBLEY TATE** are buried in the Archbold Cemetery in Smithburg.

Charles M. and Boyd **TATE**

After his Avondale home was destroyed by the 1888 flood, Charles M. **TATE** moved his family across Middle Island Creek to a farm on a hillside. After Charles's death in 1906 and wife, Martha's death in 1913, the Charles Tate property was occupied by his son, Boyd **TATE**.

Boyd **TATE** was listed in the 1910 census as single, with his mother, Martha and his sister Lulu in his household.

Boyd would later sell lots in Avondale that had belonged to his father's estate, and had been part of the property where the home had been washed away in the 1888 flood.

This residence of Charles **TATE**, and later Boyd **TATE**, was eventually purchased by Howard and Dorothy (**MCKINNEY**) **MCINTYRE**.

JOCKEY CAMP PROPERTY OWNERS

John **CUMPSTON**

John **CUMPSTON** lived on Jockey Camp Road, with his wife, Minnie **YOKE CUMPSTON**. John, age 22 and Minnie, age 19, were married in Doddridge County in 1917.

John was born in March of 1895, the son of Charles L and Alice **FRAZIER CUMPSTON**. Minnie, born 1899, was the daughter of Granville and Louverna **YOKE** neighbors of the Charles **CUMPSTON** family.

Children of John and Minnie were: Bernice, James, Madeline, Robert, Dolores and Maxine.

Minnie died in 1977, followed in death by John in 1979. They are buried in the West Union Masonic Park Cemetery.

Paul **CUMPSTON**

In 1945, Paul **CUMPSTON**, and wife, Ruth **TATE CUMPSTON**, moved to Jockey Camp, just across the road from Paul's brother, John. Paul, at age 29, and Ruth, age 26, were married in Doddridge County in 1935. Paul, the eighth child in a family of thirteen children was born in the New Milton District, the son of Charles L. and Alice **FRAZIER CUMPSTON**. Charles L. **CUMPSTON** (born ca 1872) and his family were in the New Milton District in both the 1900 and 1910 Doddridge census.

Ruth, born 1909, was the daughter of Ulla and Rose **MOBLEY TATE**. Ulla **TATE** was the son of Perry and Nancy **STUTLER TATE**. Rose **MOBLEY** was the daughter of Christopher and Mary Ann **GRANT MOBLEY**. The **TATES** home was between Avondale and Smithton (Smithburg), just across Middle Island Creek from the Mountain State Carbon Factory.

Paul began working at the age of 13 carrying water for oil workers; he worked at Maxwell Station and in mines. Paul also built rigs, worked on farms, did carpentry work and also was employed at **CALHOUN's** garage. Paul started working for the B&O Railroad in 1942, retired from there in 1971. Ruth taught in several Doddridge County schools, including Slaughter Run School, Arnold's Creek, Middle Point, Robert's Fork and Pine Run.

Paul and Ruth had two sons, Eugene (1960) and Don (1962). The **CUMPSTONS** also shared their home with Ruth's sister, Mary **TATE SUTTON** and Ruth & Mary's mother, Rose **MOBLEY TATE**.

Paul, Ruth and Mary belonged to the Doddridge County Senior Citizens, and also the Doddridge County Historical Society. Paul passed away 8th November, 1994, and is buried at the Freeman Cemetery, Crystal Lake.

John **GRANT**

John **GRANT** built a small cabin, and lived alone, on the hill behind the property later owned by Paul and Ruth **CUMPSTON**. John, the son of John **GRANT** and Jane **JEFFERS GRANT**, came to Doddridge County late in the 1880s with his sister Ella and brother Harvey. He died age 29 in 1892, and is buried with his brother and sister in the Archbold Cemetery in Smithburg.

Benjamin Franklin **HEFLIN**

The Heflin family originated in Germany. Three brothers, Lafayette, James and Benjamin Franklin **HEFLIN**, moved to Doddridge County from Fauquier County, Virginia.

Benjamin Franklin **HEFLIN**, born 1821, was married to Susan Holiva **SMITH**, born 1831, the daughter of Benjamin and Jemima **ROBINSON SMITH**.

Benjamin F. **HEFLIN** moved his family to Jockey Camp about 1870. The **HEFLIN** acreage on Jockey Camp was well over two hundred acres. After first living in a log cabin, the family built a sizeable farm house for their growing family.

Children born to Benjamin and Susan prior to residence on Jockey Camp were: Jemima Agnes, Nancy Catherine, Benjamin Franklin, Hugh Leonidas, William Spurgeon, and Lucy Henrietta. Children born on Jockey Camp were: Susan Lelie and Creed Collins.

Sons, Hugh and Creed, established their households on Jockey Camp, although most of their brothers and sisters moved elsewhere. Neighbors recall seeing Creed in the 1940s riding his horse to West Union down old Route 50 to do his weekly shopping.

Mrs. Susan Holiva **SMITH HEFLIN** was a midwife, who was proud to be able to say that she attended the birth of John J. **CORNWELL**, who later became governor of West Virginia. Susan lived to the grand age of 97. At the time of her death, Susan numbered among her descendants eight children, forty- one grandchildren and thirty nine great-grandchildren.

Benjamin F. **HEFLIN**, who died in May 1909, and his wife, Susan, are buried in the West Union IOOF Cemetery.

COULEHAN Families

The first **COULEHAN** to establish residence on Jockey Camp was Thomas **COULEHAN**, Sr. and wife, Ellen **PHELAN COULEHAN**. It's not known when Thomas emigrated from Ireland to America with his brother, William. According to the 1870 Doddridge Census, Thomas, Sr. was born ca 1805 in Ireland, and Ellen was also born in Ireland, ca 1818. In their household in 1870 was a son, Thomas, Jr. and a daughter, Ann. Both children were born in Vermont. Thomas, Sr. died sometime between 1870 and 1880, as the 1880 census (with **COULEHAN** misspelled as **CONLEHAN**) shows Ellen as a widow, residing with her son, Thomas, Jr and daughter Ann. Also in the 1880 household was a brother-in-law, William **COULEHAN**, age 75.

Thomas **COULEHAN**, Jr. (Son of Thomas, Sr and Ellen) also resided on Jockey Camp. He was born April, 1852, in Orange County, Vermont. His wife, Bridget **FAULKNER** of Doddridge County, was born April, 1859 in West Virginia, also of Irish parents. Thomas and Bridget were in the 1900 Doddridge Census, shown living on Jockey Camp, with Thomas' sister, Ann(a) in their household. Neither Thomas nor Ann(a) were listed in the 1910 Doddridge Census.

Another **COULEHAN** household on Jockey Camp was that of John **COULEHAN**. John was born in Ireland, February, 1843 and came to America in 1849. It is not known if he was related to the other **COULEHAN** family, but it is probable, as many families at that time settled on properties adjoining that of other family members.

John's wife, Mary **O'DONNELL**, was born in Ohio, August, 1854 to Irish parents. John and Mary were married ca 1872. Their children were all born in West Virginia. This **COULEHAN** family was listed in the 1880, 1900 and 1910 Doddridge Census.

Children of John and Mary **COULEHAN** were: Thomas E., John, Agnes M., Frank, Margaret E., Lawrence, James J., and Mary Pauline.

One son, John, preceded his father in death, while employed by the B&O Railroad at Central Station. Mary **O'DONNELL COULEHAN** died in 1904, and John died in 1911. Both are buried in the West Union Catholic Cemetery, along with their son, John, Jr.

Other **COULEHANs** in the West Union Catholic Cemetery (not sure what families) are: William **COULEHAN**, died 1833, age 80. Thomas **COULEHAN**, died 13th Oct, 1879, age 80. William H. **COULEHAN**, born 1875, died 1897. Freddie **COULEHAN**, born 1883, died same year. J. Frank **COULEHAN**, born 1883, died 1960.

The 1920 Federal Census of Doddridge County listed the following residents on Jockey Camp Road:

Robert D. **MCINTYRE**

Wife, Arminda;

Children: Bertie, Bertha, Howard, Albert and Harley.

Letcher **MCKINNEY**

Wife, Albertie.

Samuel P. **MCCLAIN**

Wife: Mary E.

Daughter, Ivy

Granddaughters, Hattie and Mabel.

Harrison **HUGHES**

Wife: Fannie

Daughter, Ruth.

Samuel **KIMBALL**

Wife, Macy

Children: Jessie, Hazel, James, Opal and Wanda.

Hugh L. **HEFLIN**

Wife, Ora J.

Children: Clay, Harley, Olga, Carrie, Wanda, Vieve and Corley.

Lawrence **COULEHAN**

Lawrence's sisters: Agnes and Pauline

Niece, Mary Frances.

Otto **PRUNTY**

Wife, Gladie

Children: Letih (?spelling?), Ethel, Arlis, Neva,
Geraldine.

D. Jefferson **HUGHES**

Wife, Altline (?spelling?)

Grandson, Emery

Daughter, Rachel **LAUGHERY**

Granddaughter, Julie.

Homer **DAVISSON**

Wife, Gertrude

Children: Stanley R., Frankie A., Mildred, Harrison L.

John P. **HAYES**

Wife, Alice

Children: Mildred and Claude.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Info Kindly Provided By:

Jack **CALHOUN**
William **CALHOUN**
Louetta **CARROLL BODE**
Joyce **HOWARD** (Smith researcher)
Bill **KIGER**
Charles **MAXSON**
Narwista **ROBISON SAYRE**
Craig **SMITH**
Denver **STULL**
Edith **STULL FRIEND**
Ruth **TATE CUMPSTON**
Mary **TATE SUTTON**
O. E. **VAN HORN** (Van Horn researcher)

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"Doddridge County, WV 1880 Census" from "1880 Census of West Virginia" Volume 3, compiled by William A. MARSH, 1982, Gateway Press, Inc. Baltimore, MD
"Doddridge County, WV 1900 Census", compiled & printed by Wes COCHRAN
"Doddridge County, West Virginia, 1910 Census", copied from microfilm by Meredith E. DANDO and Susie D. NICHOLSON; printed by Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants, Jane Lew, WV
"Doddridge County, West Virginia, 1920 Census", from census image on Ancestry.com.
"Hatched By The Sun", by Denver STULL, 1987, Kudzu Press, Forest Park, GA
"The History of Doddridge County, West Virginia", compiled 1979 by the Doddridge County Historical Society, printed by Taylor Publishing Company, Dallas, TX and Paoli, PA.
"History of Smithburg" by Ned JONES (text was edited by Doyle K. ZWEIBELI, Salem College, 1984). Date it was written is unknown.
"Pennsboro News", 11-22-2000, Legendary Railroading Family (MCKEENS)
"West Union Cemeteries", compiled & printed by Wes COCHRAN

About the Author: Pat **PULASKY** (Patty **CHAPMAN**) is the daughter of Harry and Esme (**DAWSON**) **CHAPMAN**. She graduated from Doddridge County High School in 1953, attended Marshall University in Huntington, WV. She is retired from bank management, lives in North Central California. Pat and her husband, Paul, have three children, all graduates of the California university system. Her e-mail address is: <wva2calif@sbcglobal.net>

William Lowther Jackson Had Only One Wife

Update on story from HCJ, Vol. XXI, Issue 1

William Lowther **JACKSON**³ (George², John Jackson Sr.¹), the son of George and Elizabeth **BRAKE JACKSON** was born 11 August 1798 in probably Harrison County, (West) Virginia, and died 3 May 1836 at age 37 years after a protracted illness. He married on 14 September 1820 Harrison County, West Virginia Book2:84 & Book5:172 Harriett Blackburn **WILSON**. She was born about 1805 the daughter of Benjamin **WILSON** Jr. and his wife Martha "Patsy" **DAVISSON**. After William's death Harriett remarried Thomas **STINCHCOMB** two years later on 16 August 1838 Harrison County, West Virginia Book3:114 by E. W. **SEHON**. In the 1850 census for Ritchie County, West Virginia, Thomas is age 42, clerk, Harriet B. is age 41. There are **STINCHCOMB** children: Virginia age 10, Sarah F. age 8, Thomas age 6. George Jackson was age 18 born in Ohio and Josephine **JACKSON** was age 15 born in Ohio. She was a widow in 1880.

- Linda B. **MEYERS**

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WILLIAM A. WATSON

The First Mayor of Roanoke, WV

Mike Gould

William A. **WATSON** was born 30 Apr 1818 and came to Lewis County with his parents, John F. and Mary (**BARNETT**) **WATSON**, about 1835. He married Margaret A. **WALLACE** (1819-1873) the daughter of M. J. **WALLACE**. They had nine children: John B., Tillison A., Mary E., Margaret, Lucinda, Harriet, Charles, Armenis, and Jacob.

In 1860 William was elected a justice for the Collins Settlement District. It is yet to be discovered whether or not William or any of his sons participated in the Civil War but I believe they were sympathetic to the Southern Cause. In 1866 William was one of the assessors for Lewis County.

About the year 1871, the town of Roanoke was formed mostly under the direction of William A. **WATSON**, who was the first mayor and also performed the duties of chief of police and town council.

William A. **WATSON** died 13 Mar 1883 and his obituary reads as follows, William A. Watson of this county, died on the night of the 13th inst., at his residence near Roanoke. At the time of his death, he was a member of the County Court. Lewis County loses a good citizen.

William is buried in a small cemetery just off the Oil Creek road that few people know of. The cemetery was cleaned and repaired by Watson family members and friends a few years ago. For more information, call Barbara **KERNS** at 269-1641 or Mike **GOULD** at 440-967-7309.

The Past and Future Side by Side

Christy Dunovant

I wrote the following column in 1995, when I first moved to Winston-Salem, N.C., from Charlotte. I had traveled to Asia in 1992 and the Czech Republic in 1993, and drew on these experiences to write about the contrasts between the past and future.

To give you some background, Winston-Salem was founded by the merger of the Moravian village of Salem, founded in 1766 and now preserved as Old Salem, and the industrial town of Winston. Other Moravian settlements in Forsyth County, including Bethania and Bethabara, also keep their European heritage alive. Winston-Salem was the home of Wachovia Bank, which built two skyscrapers before it merged with First Union and moved to the big city of Charlotte in 2001.

I remembered this column when I began reading my grandmother's memories of times gone by. My sister and I are collecting Grandma's columns from *The Webster Republican* and *Webster Echo*, and I am continuously in awe of the contrast between her past and my present. My grandmother raised and preserved her family's food; gave birth to thirteen children, most of them without the benefit of a hospital; and cooked for her large family on a wood stove.

I, on the other hand, am typing this on a new Dell computer, listening to CDs, and checking e-mail all at the same time. The computer generation always searches for the latest, newest, and quickest technology – whether it's cars, computers, or cell phones. We have so much that is disposable and replaceable; we may not be focused on preservation and conservation. But this same technology can help us preserve family records, community histories, photographs, and the value of our history.

I have seen family photos taken before my time posted on the family website. Cousins in Florida and West Virginia can add branches of the family tree to the web site at the same time. New technology can help us remember the sacrifices and accomplishments of our parents and grandparents. Only then can we fully appreciate how much we have, and how blessed we are that they envisioned a better future for us. Nine years after writing this column, I still believe the past and future look best side by side.

Past and future look best side by side

Published July 20, 1995, in *The Weekly Independent*, Rural Hall, North Carolina

People have been talking a lot recently about preserving the heritage and natural beauty of Forsyth County in such places as Bethabara and Bethania. I am reminded of the first time I saw the Goody's factory from Old Salem. At first I thought, "Ew, that's ugly." But it kind of grew on me.

After all, Old Salem is still here because its settlers were so industrious. The slide presentation at the visitors' center emphasizes the settlers' quick building up of the town and its various industries, such as a bakery, blacksmith, tannery, and waterworks.

The Goody's factory itself is a landmark, since it has helped build the area's economy. And its product seems to be a local tradition. Most commercials for headache powders feature local celebrities or just local people – with colorful local accents, of course.

I've begun to appreciate the contrast of old and new while living in Winston-Salem. My two favorite scenes are composed of industrial and historical sites. Standing on the path to the graveyard in Old Salem, you can see both Wachovia buildings in the background. Although I prefer the view with just one Wachovia, it's a great place for tourists to take photographs that show the character of this area.

I can see the second view driving into town from the north. The Integon tower seems to hug an old church. In the foreground is a small park full of trees and flowers. It would make a great photo, but I haven't figured out from where to take one without power lines getting in the way.

I've always been fascinated by skyscrapers and city lights, which seem glamorous when you're growing up in a small town. I grew up in West Virginia, where there are plenty of parks, forests, historical sites and museums. But Forsyth County is the first place I've lived where you can see the past beside the future so beautifully.

I like to drive around the old parts of cities. It's ridiculous that so many buildings are empty while new ones are taking over land throughout the county. But you can see the city's history – what industries built the city and where the city began. Some parts of Charlotte and Winston-Salem remind me of Charleston, W.Va., because they have similar old factories, barbershops and stores that once were hubs of growing cities. I like to imagine what life was like on a certain street or in a certain neighborhood.

Sometimes the combination of old and new can be overdone. For example, Victoria's Peak is one of the most beautiful spots in Hong Kong. It's a tourist attraction because it provides a beautiful view of the city. But you have to get past the souvenir hawkers to see the view. The Great Wall, at some places, is the same way. But at least you can see the view at both places.

I visited a Confucius temple in China that wasn't much of an attraction. Most temples in China are full of art and statues, and are great examples of ancient architecture. But this temple was packed with shops and vendors, and the temple itself was run down. My most distinct memory is seeing playground rides painted with fake Disney characters piled in a corner of a courtyard.

American places go to extremes too. When I lived in Charlotte, it was tough taking family and friends sightseeing. The main attractions were Carowinds amusement park, Hornets basketball games, and the new 60-story NationsBank building. There are few old buildings left in the city other than dilapidated factories and expensive houses in the historic Fourth Ward.

Prague is an extreme in the other direction. It is a tourist attraction because of its preserved houses, theaters and castles that are hundreds of years old. You can watch operas and ballets in the same theater in which Mozart conducted. There are only a few shiny, modern buildings. Czechs know the historic architecture is their bread and butter.

The people of Bethania and Bethabara might feel the same way. They are struggling to preserve the historic look and character of their towns and to keep Winston-Salem's growth as far away as possible. But new isn't necessarily bad.

I took an out-of-town visitor to Old Salem on a quiet spring day. She was disappointed to see a Saturn parked on Main Street, but was cheered up by the sight of a horse and buggy clomping along the cobblestone street. Although it feels strange to drive in Old Salem, it's good that people still live there and Salem College students can drive up to their dorms to unload their cars when they move in.

In Charlotte's Fourth Ward, the old houses are interspersed with new, million-dollar condos. In Prague, you can see avant-garde dance and theater performances and hear Mozart's operas sung in the Czech language.

History comes alive when people relive it, not when it's sealed off behind velvet ropes.

About the author: Christy Vance **DUNOVANT** grew up in Clay and French Creek. She graduated from Buckhannon-Upshur High School and Queens College of Charlotte. She lives in Winston-Salem, N.C., with her husband Donnie, and is an operations manager at Wake Forest University Baptist Medical Center. She worked at *The Weekly Independent* newspaper for two years and continues to write for newspapers and newsletters.

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PHOTOS FROM THE 2003 GATHERING



The "new" and the "old", Betty Ann and Joy in "their" office.



Three Hacker Descendants: Joyce CHAMBERS, John GAMBLE, and Raymond WOLFE, Jr.



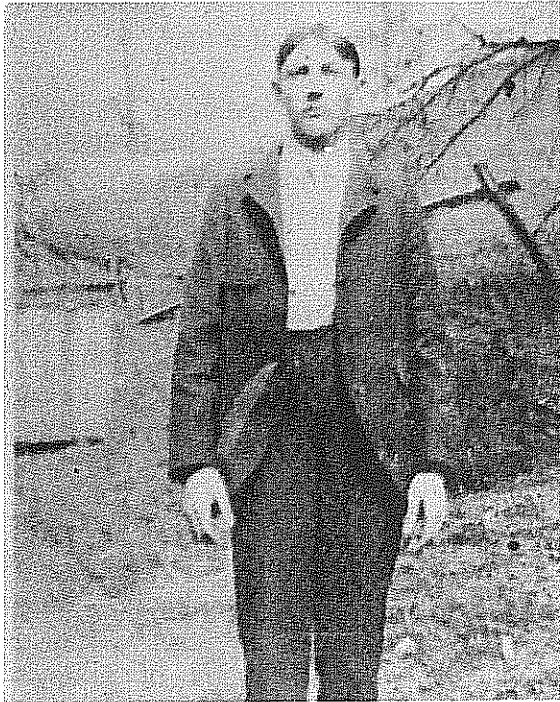
Raymond and Bonnie Ware of Newell, Alabama



Taking a tour of the Historic Weston State Hospital

"OTTAWAY"

James E. McEwuen



James Ottawa Mc Ewuen

James Ottawa was the first born of three sons of Dr. **McEWUEN** and Lucinda Jane. He was born in Gilmer County, West Virginia, April 7, 1882. Apparently the name Ottawa is for the Canadian city. Mr. **McEWUEN** may have apprenticed or practiced there. Not much is known about James Ottawa. (He was called "Ottoway") except that he was a sign painter around Weston.

The family moved to Weston, from Gilmer County around 1890. Aubrey **CRAWFORD**, a well-know Weston sign painter and artist in the 1940s and 50s, apprenticed to James Ottawa. I have in my possession of Ottawa's "shingles." It is printed in gold letters on a black background "MACK SIGN SYSTEM." He was also an accomplished slack-wire walker and sometimes in the summer would perform for circuses.

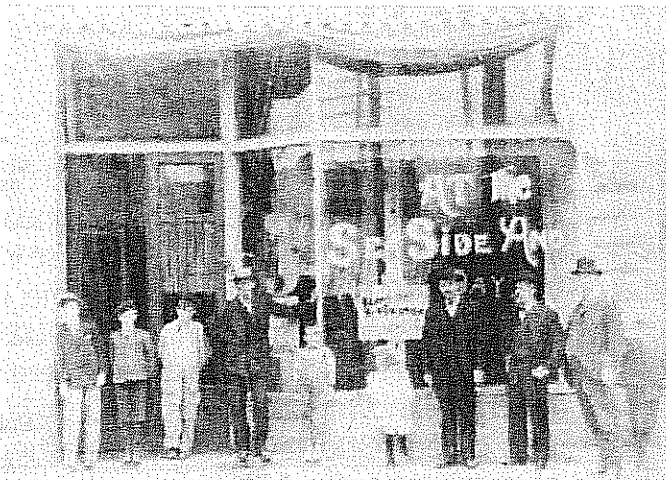
Slack-wire walking is much more difficult than tight-wire walking. Instead of the wire being stretched taut, it is slack and swings from side to side as the walker moves along it.

I also have a handbill announcing his act at the Camden Theater in Weston. He was the manager and part owner of a theater in Weston. In the march 6, 1907, issue of the "Weston Democrat" the following item appeared: "Messrs. **CONNELL** and **McCUEN** are making preparations to open a nickelodeon in the Connell Building on Second Street." This would be Weston's first nickelodeon. The Connell Building was located on Second Street at Center Avenue across from what was later to become the First Baptist Church.

The following appeared in the "Lewis County Record" of the early 1990's. Here are excerpts from those articles as they pertain to James Ottawa.

March 13, 1907 – "The Electric Theatre under the management of J.O. **McEWEN** is now open in the Connell Building near the post office. The program is changed Mondays and Thursday. "The San Francisco Disaster" is on the boards this week."

April 3, 1907 – "The Electric Theater continues to draw business."



The Electric Theater

"At the Sea Side" and "An Evil Day" were the programs playing.
The small sign just above the little girl's head reads:

ELECTRIC THEATER
Programme Changed Monday and thursday
Refined amusement for Ladies and Gentlemen

October 23, 1907 –
"Local items – Theatre-goers of this city that that he Mr. J. O. **McEWUEN** has installed a amusement. He has a guaranteed illustrated song."

November 13, 1907
– "J.O. **McEWUEN's** Electric Theatre has an attraction tonight and Saturday that will please everyone. E.K. **McKINNEY** is the vocalist, and all that is good in moving pictures and music is yours at the Second Street Theatre."

December 11, 1907
– "Mr. J.O. **McEWUEN**, the efficient manager of the Electric Theatre, will give the proceeds of Friday's

entertainment to the sufferers of Monongah.² His pictures are good and are 'Anonymous Letter' and 'Accidents Will Happen'." In connection, a first class illustrated son, 'At the Old Cross Roads,' will be rendered by E.K. **McKINNEY**, the vocalist. Mr. **McEWUEN** had an order for handbills at this office the first of the week to the above effect, but we unintentionally failed to get them out."

CENSUS OF CEMETERIES, GLENVILLE DISTRICT, GILMER CO., WV NOW AVAILABLE

Compiled by Doris M. **RADABAUGH** and Mary E. **RADABAUGH**, the book was made available in November 2003. The second in a series planned for 4 districts in Gilmer, the census includes biographical information when known of those interred. The 314 pages in a loose-leaf notebook include a table of contents and an index. Females are listed in the index by married and maiden names. The cost of \$35 includes shipping and handling. *CENSUS OF CEMETERIES, DEKALB DISTRICT, GILMER COUNTY, WV* released November 2001 and updated May 2003 is available for a cost of \$18. Make checks payable to Doris **RADABAUGH**. Mail to: 2816 Spider Ridge Rd., Parkersburg, WV 26104-8216

² Monongah Coal Mine Explosion which occurred December 6, 1907.

THE MONONGAH MINE EXPLOSION³

The Washington Penna, Reporter
Friday Evening, December 6, 1907

BETWEEN 300 AND 400 MEN MEET
DEATH IN AWFUL MINE EXPLOSION
Mine No. 6, Fairmont, (W.Va.) Coal Company the
Scene of a Terrible Disaster This Morning—Many
Hundred Miners Were at Work—Mine
Is on Fire.
FOUL AIR DRIVES BACK THE BANDS OF RESCUERS

(UNITED PRESS DISPATCH.)

Fairmont, W.Va., Dec. 6,—At 1 o'clock this afternoon the officials of the Fairmont Coal company revised the figures of the number of men at work in the mine making it between 300 and 400, instead of 700.

They do not believe that any have escaped death or injury of a serious nature.

At this time eight bodies had been taken out but the mine is now on fire and driving the rescuers back.

The cause of the fire or its extent is unknown.

Fairmont, W.Va., Dec. 6.—A terrific explosion occurred this morning in mine No. 6 of the Fairmont Coal company at Monongahela, six miles from here. The shock was felt six miles away.

It is reported that between 400 and 500 men are killed.

It is known that 700 men were in the mine at the time of the explosion.

Three dead bodies have been taken out.

General Manager Malone says it is the worst accident in the history of coal mining.

The cause is unknown.

Foul air following the explosion prevents the rescuers from going in but the fans were started at noon and late this afternoon it is expected to have some idea of the number of dead.

Over 100 men are known to have escaped.

The Washington Penna, Reporter
Saturday Evening, December 7, 1907

OFFICIALS ADMIT 500
WERE KILLED IN MINE

Over 100 Bodies Have Been Located
In Fairmont Company's Monongah
Workings.

RESCUES HARD AT WORK

United Press Dispatch.

Fairmont, W.Va., Dec. 7,—Mine officials today gave out a statement to

³ <http://www.geocities.com/easternusresearch/mine/monongah.html>

the effect that checks to 458 miners were given out yesterday morning; and to this number should be added at least 100 day laborers. This would make the total death list 558.

The officials say the death list will not exceed 500.

Up to 1 o'clock but 116 bodies had been located.

The rescuers expect to get to the extreme limit of the mine by night. They are now 1,7000 feet through the main headings.

Indications today are that it will be days before the relief or recovery is completed.

Fairmont, W.Va. Dec 7,—At 12 o'clock today 125 bodies had been removed from the mines of the Fairmont Coal company.

The rescuers report many others in sight, which they expect to reach shortly.

In No. 8 mine they are just getting fairly started, as the poisonous gas there is worse than in No. 6.

Morgantown, W.Va. Dec. 7,—I.C. White, state geologist, stated today that while the facts in the case at Monongah were unknown, is most likely that the disaster was due to the explosion of gas possibly combined with dust.

"Gas accumulates in all mines," said White, "and I would think the explosion came from this. The company is large and did everything possible to make the mine safe."

May Never Reach Some Bodies

Fairmont, W.Va. Dec. 7,—It was stated today by an official of the company that it may be weeks before all the bodies are recovered. Some may never be reached as posts of the mines no doubt have caved in. As there are a large number of foreigners employed in the mines, the total list of the dead may never be known. The number is now listed at 425.

Deputy Mine Inspector R.S. Larru, of District No. 1, of West Virginia, arrived at the mines shortly after the disaster. He went part way in No. 6, but was overcome by fire damp and was compelled to return to the entrance. In his opinion, the explosion was caused from mine dust, which had accumulated, becoming ignited.

Officials of the company do not give credence to the theory of dust being in the mine from the fact that it was examined by one of the inspectors a few days ago. Mine No. 8, where the explosion first occurred, was one of the best-equipped mines in the country.

City of Fairmont Shaken.

The city of Fairmont was shaken and there was not a resident in the town, who did not feel the concussion. The trolley pole on a streetcar standing quite a distance from the mine was broken squarely in two by the force and windows in all the houses in the neighborhood were shattered.

The disaster is said to be one of the worst every occurring in the mining regions in America. Fairmont is thronged with newspapermen from all the larger cities in the country. Hundreds of people visited the scene of the disaster today and strangers will be thronging the city for many days.

300 Coffins Ordered

The company officials have ordered 300 coffins. The bodies already removed are so terribly torn and mangled that little hope is entertained that any of those remaining in the mines will be taken out alive.

The Washington Penna, Reporter
Monday Evening, December 9, 1907

FIRE FOLLOWS FIRE IN THE
ILL FATED MONONGAH MINES
Work of Recovering Bodies From West Virginia Workings
Seriously Hampered-Will Require a Week
to Secure All.
GUARDS AROUND TOWN; SALOONS ARE CLOSED

United Press Dispatch.

Monongah, W.Va., Dec. 9.—The fire which broke out in mine No. 6 yesterday, stopping the rescuers, was put out this morning at 1:30, and the rescuers went back into the mine. At 2:15, however, another fire broke out beyond the third entry, accompanied by an explosion, which did no additional damage, but the fire once more drove the workers out.

By 9 o'clock this morning eight more bodies had been taken out, bringing the total number up to 51.

If no more fires occur rescuers expect to recover at least 100 bodies today.

There is no more room in the morgue. The bodies are being prepared at the mouth of the mine for burial.

Guards have been placed about Monongah and the town is practically under martial law.

Good order prevails. Appeals for help are being promptly met.

The task of taking out bodies from mines Nos. 6 and 8 will not be completed before the end of the week.

Sixty-six bodies had been taken out of the main heading of No. 6 at 11 o'clock today.

It is still impossible to reach many in the rooms leading off from the way headings owing to the afterdamp, which still continues there.

The situation, so far as working conditions were concerned, is improved today, rescuing parties being able to proceed with comparative safety except when opening a new entry, which lets out a volume of foul gas.

Today has been a day of funerals here, about a dozen dead buried, while others are being shipped elsewhere.

The saloons are closed and will remain so until the excitement subsides.

The rescue work today is being conducted largely by mine experts from the 67 mines of the Fairmont Coal company which were closed down yesterday. Many of the inspectors, fire bosses, and pit bosses of the local mines are at work, but all are Americans, and with the present force it is believed the work will be more speedily completed.

The farther into the mines the workers proceeded the greater the destruction is found to be. Many side entries and rooms are completely blocked from falls of slate.

So urgent has become the necessity for the rescue of the bodies that many more men have been detailed to the different shifts. These are in charge of General Manager Malone and Superintendent Ruckman. Barracks have been erected for the accommodation of the brave fellows who are endangering their lives by entering the mines. As soon as they emerge from the death pits they are immediately packed off to their cots, there to await another call of duty.

Today Mariet BAGNEALS and Anebrea SHAW turned up among the living.

They had not gone into the mine on Friday. Patrick McDONALD, who has heretofore been counted as dead, was today found in the Miner's hospital at this place.

McDonald saw the runaway cars, which were wrecked in No. 6 mine descending the tibble and rushed forward to throw a switch near the pit entrance to throw the cars to the side. He was too late, however, and while standing there, the explosion occurred. He was hurled down the embankment about 200 feet.

Herford GRAY, cashier of the First National bank, of Monongah, today reported to the officials that he had met Ross Maruke, another miner supposed to have been in the mine.

The Washington Penna, Reporter
Tuesday Evening, December 10, 1907

101 BODIES SECURED
IN MONONGAH MINES
Thirty-One Were Taken Out of
Workings Since Last
Midnight.
RESCUE WORK GOES ON

United Press Dispatch.

FAIRMONT, W.Va., Dec. 10.—Up to 9 o'clock this morning 101 bodies had been removed from the Monongah mines, 21 having been taken out since midnight.

Relief measures are going on rapidly.

At 11:30, 113 bodies had been taken from the mine by rescuers. The bodies of those taken out since daylight are in good condition. Many identifications were made.

The company insists that the dead will not exceed 362.⁴ It is generally believed that this figure is entirely too low.

The work of exploring the mines has been good today on account of the air in both mines being good. Both mines will probably be explored by tonight.

An official statement given out by the company is to the effect that only 200 men were in the mines at the time of the explosion. This is discredited by those on the outside who are in touch with the affairs of the miners. These say that 400 miners had been checked while many were employed in the workings who were not given checks. Great excitement was occasioned this afternoon by a rumor current that another explosion had taken place in the Monongah workings and that the rescuing party had met the same fate as had those for whose bodies they were exploring the recesses of the mine. There is no truth in this.

The fifth day following the disaster was but a repetition of the first three. Hundreds of women exhausted from their long vigil at the mine and from their great sorrow press as near as permitted to the mine mouth. Hot coffee is served them by the company as the women refuse to leave the scene of the disaster.

About a dozen funerals took place today and all were marked by scenes of the most acute sorrow and suffering.

One especially pathetic occurrence was that at Mine No. 6. A foreign woman holding a small bunch of carnations, tied with a white ribbon stood all afternoon waiting for her husband's body to be brought to the surface. When it was finally carried out the corpse was in such condition that immediate burial was necessary. The heartbroken wife followed the body to the temporary morgue, thence to the cemetery, all taking place within an hour after the mine had given up its victim.

⁴ The official count was ultimately 361 dead.

Another sad case is that of a young foreigner from near Riverdale. He mourns a brother and 13 other relatives in the Monongah mines. He has no relative left in this country. The young man asked the officials if he could stay at the mine and look after the remains of his loved ones. This was granted and upon the man's expressing fear that his position at Riverdale would be lost he was given the assurance that such would not be the case.

WAYNESEBURG, Dec. 10.—Several Greene countians are known to be among the victims in the Monongah, West Virginia, mine horror. They are Alonzo MOORE, and a relative, L.L. MOORE, John and Alonzo GRIM and Leslie SPRAGG.

The Washington Penna, Reporter
Thursday Evening, December 13, 1907

265 BODIES HAVE
BEEN RECOVERED
That Number Had Been Taken
Out of the Monongah Mines
at 11 a.m. Today.
DEATH LIST OVER 400

United Press Dispatch.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Dec, 12.—At 11 o'clock 265 bodies had been taken out of the Monongah mines. It is estimated that 145 bodies are yet to be found.

Many gruesome finds were made today of dismembered bodies.

Indications are that the death list will exceed 400.

The company claims the list will not exceed 365.

Up to 9:30 o'clock this morning 283 bodies had been removed from the Monongah mine. Over four hundred bodies, it is expected, will be recovered by Saturday night, when it is hoped all the victims will have been found. Five headings remain to be explored.

The relief funds are reported as not being up to the mark they should be. Approximately \$60,000 are reported but it will be necessary to have three or four times that amount if adequate relief is afforded.

The Washington Penna, Reporter
Friday Evening, December 13, 1907

United Press Dispatch.

Fairmont, W.Va. Dec. 13.—At noon today the number of bodies recovered from the mines was 322. Twenty funerals were held this morning.

Three hundred and twenty bodies were removed from the Monongah mines up to 9 o'clock today. Officials say they believe the number of dead will be about 18 more, but the general opinion prevails that it will reach more than this number.

All morning There was a continuation of the horrible sights about the ill-fated Monongah mine. Wagons were hauling bodies and boxed filled with parts of bodies taken from the mines.

The demand on the morgue was so great that caskets containing bodies had to be placed in the street, as soon as ready for burial, and great throngs of persons surged in the endeavor to identify the dear. Many heart rendering scenes resulted when women, who have waited all these days came again for another look at the latest recovered bodies.

The mine officials say that all but about 50 of the bodies have been identified, but this number does not include the bodies so mutilated that identification was impossible, and which have been buried in the trench

for the unidentified, nor does it include the bodies lying in the mines under falls of slate.

This afternoon J.H. WHEELWRIGHT of the company will lead a body of 80 men who will enter the mines in an effort to go through these falls, but at this time no effort will be made to remove the accumulation of coal and dirt under which it is expected to find other bodies. The afterdamp has been thoroughly removed from the mines and this danger to the workers is abolished.

FOUR HUNDRED WIDOWS,
ONE THOUSAND ORPHANS

Bishop DONAHUE, of Wheeling last night sent the following message to several New York newspapers, in answer to inquiries made from that city as to the extent of the Monongah disaster:

"Contributors from New York and other places have asked whether there is any organized effort on behalf of the widows and orphans. I have the honor to be a member of the general relief committee, and will take pleasure in receiving any sum in aid of that fund, and seeing that it reached the right hands. There are approximately four hundred widows and one thousand orphans."



Grass Run School, Lewis County, ca 191901, in front of a virgin tree near the school. Most students are unidentified. (1) Goff **BUSH**; (2) Nick **WINEMILLER**; (3) Lane **BUSH**; (4) Maggie **BUSH**; (5) Kate **BUSH**; (6) Vasco **BONNETT**; (7) Ellis **SMITH**, teacher.

Just Noticing: A tribute to Arlice Rose

Elizabeth Vance

For over 20 years, my grandmother, Arlice **ROSE**, provided people all over the world with a bird's eye view of her family and of life in Webster County through her "Just Noticing" column in the Webster newspapers.

On Saturday, November 2, as my family and I wound our way through Webster County to say our final goodbyes to Grandma, I admired the bright, beautiful, chilly autumn day -- full of color and sunshine. We knew it was the kind of day Grandma would want to describe to her readers. For people who lived out of state and couldn't witness the beauty and vibrancy of a West Virginia autumn, Grandma would have been sure to describe the bright golds, reds, and oranges of the trees on the mountains. She would have described the rushing Birch River, so that her readers could imagine the noise and beauty of the water tumbling and crashing over the many falls and rocks in its path.

Grandma described her surroundings for her many readers who weren't fortunate enough to watch the hummingbirds on her front porch and the deer grazing in her back yard. She chronicled the change of the trees from snow-covered, to blossoming, to deep green, and then to the bright colors of fall.

When the leaves fell, she would warn that Old Man Winter would soon pay a visit. When the snow covered the ground and it seemed as if the cold would never break, she would remind us all that the birds and the apple blossoms would soon reappear.

Nature wasn't the only subject that made its way onto the newsprint from Grandma's pen. She delighted in visits from her family, especially grand & great grand children, neighbors, and friends. She not only looked forward to receiving phone calls and cards on holidays and special occasions -- she counted them! She took great pride in her many friends, family, and fans scattered around the world, and hearing from any one of them brightened her day. She shared all these joys with her readers, as well as all the day-to-day events, whether good or bad, that made her life interesting.

As Grandma's health began to decline, she made even more efforts than usual to share her memories and the family history with her grandchildren. She continued to delight in visits from family and friends, and cherished every letter, card, flower arrangement, and phone call from far and near. She continued to laugh and joke and enjoy life, and tried not to let on that she had little time left.

On days when she could not go outside to enjoy the scenery, her flower beds, and the weather, she would ask for a weather report and would continue to notice the many birds visiting her bird feeders. She continued to enjoy the presence and love of her family, and faced her death bravely and with dignity.

Three brief months passed much too quickly between her diagnosis and her death. Although there is never enough time to spend with the people we love, nearly everyone who knew Grandma was blessed to have the opportunity to show her and to tell her that she was loved and valued.

Throughout her 89 years of life, Arlice **ROSE** shared laughter, sadness, wisdom, and irreverent commentary with her family, readers, and friends. The last, and most

valuable, lesson she taught us all was that "roses are for the living." The little things in life -- hugs, phone calls, letters, cards, and funny jokes can turn ordinary days into days worth writing about.

So, whether you are knee high to a grasshopper or older than the hills, you, too, can learn from my Grandma **ROSE**: take time to smell the flowers and watch the birds, and spend lots of time showing your family and friends that you love them, and that they make your life better.

CARL CURTIS PASSES

We are all saddened by the passing Carl **CURTIS**, husband of Irma, about 3 a.m., 6 Jan 2003, at the Louis Johnson Veterans Hospital in Clarksburg. As sometimes happens, the day was another special day in his life. It was his birthday. Carl was pretty much house-bound for the past decade from emphysema. This most recent development came about from pneumonia. He had been in the hospital for about a week.

Carl was the "telephone operator" in the family household, answering nearly every incoming call. And, one always knew that one was loved when Carl answered the phone. He told man and woman alike "I Love You" before hanging up the phone or passing the call on to Irma. He was dedicated to keeping up with his friends, using his phone calling plan to stay in touch with relatives and old friends across the country. This past summer, at his instigation and organization, a reunion of former students and teachers of Peterson Elementary School was held at the HCPD Library.

Carl will be missed, not only by his very large immediate family, but by all who knew him.

Our sympathies go out to Irma and all the Curtis family at this sad time.

WHITE CEMETERY LOCATED

Sheila **PERKINS** of St. Clairsville, OH, located one of Lewis County's missing cemeteries in August 2003. To reach the cemetery, follow Route 33/119 west from Weston to Camden, then go north on Freeman's Creek Road. The cemetery is way up on the hill behind the Donald **WHITE** residence. The GPS reading is 39 degrees 06.122 North by 080 degrees 33.906 West. 15-20 graves. There are only a few stones still readable. The readable ones are:

1. Mary **WHITE** - April 19, 1824-Dec. 15, 1892; her husband, PE **WHITE** - March 25, 1818 - July 15, 1898. Mary is Mary **MAXON WHITE**. PE is Paxton Ezekiel Stout b.
2. Stone with CGHW inscribed on it.
3. Carrie Caroline **WHITE**, Sept. 8, 1860-Dec. 5, 1896. Carrie was a **HEARTLY**.
4. Americus F(ilander) **WHITE** Jan. 12, 1852-Sept. 1, 1917
5. Denzil R. **WHITE** - Jan. 17, 1909-May 17, 1909; also "infant" July 2, 1810-July 6, 1810.
6. Stone with "ORW" on the top.
7. Another infant stone.

VALLEY FORGE WINTER ENCAMPMENT

DECEMBER 19, 1777- JUNE 19, 1778

Ethel E. Nielsen

To see men without clothes to cover their nakedness, without blankets to lie upon, without shoes, without a house or hut to cover them until those could be built, and submitting without a murmur, is a proof patience and obedience which, in my opinion can scarcely be paralleled. - George Washington at Valley Forge, April 21, 1778

Valley Forge is perhaps the best-known place name associated with the American Revolution. The village received its name from the iron forge built along Valley Creek in the 1740s. By the time of the Revolution, a sawmill and gristmill had been added, making the place an important supply base for the Americans. The British destroyed the forge and mills in 1777 and only ruins remained at the time of the Winter Encampment.

With winter setting in, the prospects for further campaigning were greatly diminished, and General Washington sought quarters for his men. Though several locations were proposed, he selected Valley Forge 18 miles northwest of Philadelphia. It proved to be an excellent choice, the area was close enough to the British to keep their raiding and foraging parties out of the interior of Pennsylvania~ yet far enough away to halt the threat of British surprise attacks. The surrounding high ground made the area easily defensible.

No battles were fought here; no bayonet charges or artillery bombardments took place. But during the winter encampment approximately 2,000 soldiers died at hospitals in the surrounding area. Valley Forge is the story of an army's epic struggle to survive against terrible odds, against hunger, disease, and the unrelenting forces of nature.

Many nearby homes and farmhouses became quarters for general officers during the encampment. Political feelings in the area were divided, with most residents wishing to be left free of the conflict. The occupation of Valley Forge ended that wish and brought the war to their doorstep. Some officers' quarters still stand, although most of these have been altered over the years.

On December 19, 1777, when General George **WASHINGTON's** poorly fed, ill-equipped Continental army, weary from long marches, struggled into Valley Forge, winds blew as the 12,000 Continentals prepared for winter's fury/ Grounds for brigade encampments were selected, and defense lines were planned and begun. Within days of the army's arrival, the Schuylkill River was covered with ice. Snow was six inches deep. Though construction of more than 1,000 huts provided shelter, it did little to offset the critical shortages that continually plagued the army.

Sullivan's Bridge was built early in the Encampment to provide a link between Washington's army and the country to the north, and the site of the Continental Army's artificers' shops and camp along Valley Creek. Artificers - blacksmiths. Wheelwrights, leather workers, and other skilled laborers - were responsible for the maintenance of wagons, muskets, cartridge boxes, and other military necessities.

Soldiers received irregular supplies of meat and bread, some getting their only

nourishment from "firecake." a tasteless mixture of flour and water. So severe were conditions at times that Washington despaired "that unless some great and capital change suddenly takes place... this Army must inevitably... starve, dissolve, or disperse, in order to obtain subsistence in the best manner they can." Animals fared no better. General Henry Knox, Washington's Chief of Artillery, wrote that hundreds of horses either starved to death or died of exhaustion.

Clothing was wholly inadequate. Long marches had destroyed shoes. Blankets were scarce. Tattered garments were seldom replaced. At one point these shortages caused nearly 4,000 men to be listed as unfit for duty.

This is the Valley Forge where Daniel **WIGNER** spent the winter of 1777-1778. It was here where 1,500 to 2,000 men perished and were buried without grave markers so that the British could not determine the numbers of casualties that the Americans had suffered.

Daniel **WIGNER**, according to his pension application, was born within 26 miles of Philadelphia on the last day of July 1755 and moved to Harrison County, now West Virginia, when he was about forty-four years of age.

Harrison County families (according to children listed in his will) who are descendants of Daniel **WIGNER** and wife Elizabeth **EMIG** are: 1. CATHERINE (married ADAM **ASH** one of first settlers on Gregory Run—this line would include **SWIGER, DAVIS, HAMMOND, MINES, MORRISON's** and many others); 2. ELIZABETH (married an **ELLIOTT**); 3. SARAH (married a **CUNNINGHAM**); 4. POLLY (married a **WADDEL**); 5. SUSANNA (married a **WHITE**); 6. BARBARA (married a **NEWCOMER**); 7. NANCY; 8. JOHN; 9. JOSEPH; 10. DANIEL, Jr.; 11. JACOB; and 12. HENRY.

In his application for a pension in 1835, (Washington, D.C. --# S-3605) Daniel stated:

"That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated, that is to say that some time about harvest time, the day not recollected, in the year 1776, at Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania where he then resided, he enlisted among the troops called the Flying Camp for a period of five months in the company commanded by Capt. Valentine Up in Col. MacCallister's (?McCollister) Regiment; that they marched for Long Island and when they arrived within about thirty miles of that place that there was a battle for eight-----(?) when they received orders and marched to Amboy in the Jerseys that they remained in and about that place from three to four months when they were marched to Fort Lee and soon retreated across the Delaware to Trenton where he continued in the service until about the first of March under the said enlistment when he was discharged by writing under the hand of Lieut. Trumbower, that previous to this time Capt. Up had resigned and the company was commanded by Capt. Saml Dean who had also prior to that time resigned, leaving the company under the command of. Said Lieutenant (Trumbower) that he served as first serjeant in that company during said service, that about the first of June, 1777, at Philadelphia Co. (?Coryell) afsd where he still resided he volunteered in a company of militia commanded by Capt. Jacob Shupe who was under the command of General Potter to serve for two months that they marched to the Delaware River, were at Trenton Conells Ferry from which place they went with (?) boats up the river about ten miles that they returned back to Conells Ferry where his afsd term of service expired when we again received a written discharge from his afsd Capt. That after he joined the last named Company he was required to take the oath of allegiance which he did and rec'd certificate thereof dated 13th June 1777, signed by Joseph Sackett in which he is discribed as Dan'l Weigner, Soldier, which is forwarded with this declaration.

That shortly after he returned home perhaps two months, the time is not exactly remembered, he volunteered in the service and was placed to driving a team which was sometimes employed in drawing provisions from the head of Elk River to Valley Forge and forage from the back Country to the same place, that he served driving this team for twelve months when he was dismissed by Nicholes Weaver who was Captain over the Waggon of Waggon Master but rec'd no written discharge as he recollects of. That in the latter part of the month of September 1781 at the County afsd he was drafted for a tour (?) of two months in the company commanded by Capt. Jacob Peterman, the superior officers not recollected, that he served his tour....rec'd a discharge from his said Capt. In writing dated 27th Nov. 1781...." Signed August 11, 1832, Daniel Wigner."

The above pension file was obtained from the Genealogical Record of the **SCHWENKFELDER** Families by Brecht. Daniel is a descendant of the Schwenkfeldian Exiles and the **SCHWENKFELDER** Library is located in Pennsburg, Pa 18073-1804. Daniel's grandmother, Susanna (Seibt) **WIEGNER** with her 8 children was with the **SCHWENKFELDERS** aboard the "*St. Andrew*" when it landed in Philadelphia, September 22, 1734.

Descendants of Daniel **WIGNER** might be interested in joining the Society of Descendants of Washington's Army at Valley Forge. If so, an application can be obtained from Dr. Arthur E. **CHAPMAN**, 1239 Mariposa Avenue #7, Coral Gables, Florida 33146-3258.

The first meeting of this Society was held in Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge on October 23, 1976 as part of a military ceremony prior to the opening of the Washington Memorial Chapel Library. The launching of the Society was a federally registered Bicentennial project and its first Encampment took place on Washington's Birthday Weekend in 1978 to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the Encampment of the Continental Army. This is an annual event.

This year 2,000 the Encampment will be held June 2-4. Additional information can be had by writing to Box 915, Valley Forge, Pa. 19482-0915. Tours will include visits to the David Library of the American Revolution, worship at the historic Great Valley Presbyterian Church founded prior to 1710, as well as a visit to historic Philadelphia.

DESCENDANTS OF PINKARD BRANNON

Don **NORMAN**

1. PINKARD **BRANNON**

Pinkard **BRANNON** was born in Louisa County VA in 1820 and died in Gilmer County WV in 1915. He married Eliza **GIPSON**. Eliza was born in Louisa County in 1823 and died in Gilmer County in 1904.

The family moved from Louisa County to Lewis County in 1857 and to Gilmer County in 1858.

Children of Pinkard and Eliza (Gipson) **BRANNON**.

2. (1). Malinda, b.c. 1848, m.----- **BOYCE**
3. (2). Henry b.Aug 18 1850, d. 1942, m. Rosa Dove **BENT** 1879
4. (3). Almira b.c.1852, m.----- **RICHARDS**
5. (4). Sophia b.c. 1854m.----- **BURTON**
6. (5). Lucy Ann b.c.1858
7. (6). Mary Jane b.1860, m.----- **HURST**
8. (7). Winfield Scott b.c. 1862
9. (8). Louisa b.c. 1865
- 10.(9). John b.c.1867

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 69)

Clarksburg in the Civil War Days

Address by Judge Haymond Maxwell

May 18, 1950

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The name of the Clarksburg Fifty Year Club would indicate that the members, or at least some of them, would extend over a very long period of time, but please do not entertain the idea in attempting to talk about Civil War Days of Clarksburg that I am speaking from memory. The only one of our organization who could speak from this standpoint is our President, Mr. **HOOD**. Greatly do I appreciate the kind invitation of Mr. **HEINZE** and under the guidance of Mr. **HOOD**, I will try to pursue my mission.

Just a few words by way of generality and background to our much esteemed community. Northwestern Virginia was the last section of the state to be settled. It had grown up and was thickly inhabited for many generations, but Northwestern Virginia was another story. The principle reason was that it was in the mountainous range, which was almost impassable and therefore, became a section of the old Virginia relatively late. Only an occasional explorer or traveler came into these hills and mountains west of the Allegheny prior to 1763, when peace was signed between England and France, which we later in school learned to term a the French and Indian War. In spite of the fact that they sought to discourage settlement on the western side of the mountains, pioneers began to come in and settle and it began to grow up. The first settler in what is now called Clarksburg was John **SIMPSON**, who started out from Fort Pitt with the **PRINGLES**, the fellows who lived in a sycamore tree in Barbour County for a long time, and then Simpson came in to visit the community by way of what we now know as Bridgeport. To him the district of Simpson owes its name. He came here and established a domicile on the West Fork river just opposite the creek and had that a his headquarters during the hunting and fishing season and there exchanged his wares for coffee, sugar, etc. with the settlers. Then in the year immediately following, other settlers began coming into the community, some cabins were erected, one of them being that of Daniel **DAVISSON**, located on part of the 400 acres of land which is now the City of Clarksburg. Other cabins were built on what is now Chestnut Street or in that vicinity. That was in 1774, and the settlement increased gradually and in 1784, the County of Harrison was formed, taken from what was the County of Monongalia. Step by step, from the experiences of the pioneers and herdsmen and the unkindness of nature, the pioneers often found their lives in the hands of the Indians. The population of Clarksburg did not increase rapidly; it was no boom town by any means. From the time of the charter, the charter was established about the time the county was formed, and down through the years until the Civil War, the population did not increase extensively, the growth came gradually. In fact, we find some of the narrators of the Civil War period were some of the Union soldiers who came in from elsewhere and were a very sleepy people; one soldier in particular had the name of not having changed for fifty years.

A few years previous, there had been completed what we know as the Parkersburg branch of the B & O railroad, which was one of the main arteries in the

central government. Soon after that, it was realized that it was of vital importance the Northwestern Virginia be preserved in the Union so it was that early in 1861 General **MCCLELLAN**, who was General in the Army and Commander in Chief, with many years of service, decided it was necessary because the years would overtake him and he could not go on. He then came into this section with a troop of 20,000 and this became the center of activity in Northwestern Virginia. About the time the soldiers came in here, there were still some counties in the community which were non-compartments and in the early part of the summer some of the troops went to Grafton to undertake the gathering of troops there. The first armed troops in the Civil War moved into the mountains of Randolph County and camped and skirmished there. It came about that Clarksburg was in the center of activity. In the fall of 1860, South Carolina seceded and within the next 60 or 90 days five or six other southern states had seceded. In March of that year, Southern Virginia called for a decision as to whether Virginia should secede from the section of the state. A strenuous time followed, but it is not necessary to go into the details of that. Northwestern Virginia voted against it and some of them felt it necessary to leave at sunrise so they would not be in danger anymore than possible. The order of secession was passed on the 17th day of April 1861. That was the initial step and on the 13th of April, the Civil War was on and five days later Virginia seceded. The northwestern delegates returned to their respective counties. Protests were heard in a number of counties, but the men who really made the protest, the one that bore fruit, was the one made in the Town of Clarksburg on the 2nd day of April 1861. Some of you have noticed his name on the bronze plaque in the Clarksburg Court House erected in his memory. At one of the largest attended meetings, there was a resolution made calling to the attention of the people that a convention would be held in Wheeling on the 13th day of May. One of the delegates who attended was a practicing lawyer in this section, who lived in Clarksburg, John S. **CARLYLE**, who was very active in the protesting and inducing the people who were again severance of Virginia from the Union. On this plaque in the courthouse you will see the name of John S. **CARLYLE**. He went in pursuance of the resolution and went to Wheeling and was very active in the affairs there, helping with the program set-up and the formation of the State of West Virginia and the initial meeting in Clarksburg. The east window of this church, the First Methodist Church, was dedicated to the memory of Gordon **BATTELLE**, which brings back memories of the Civil War. He had been connected with the Clarksburg school system, a very outstanding and able man, who had before the outreach of hospitality, went to Wheeling where he took a pronounced activity in the convention established as to slavery and the resolution to have West Virginia take a very firm stand on the question of slavery. We Methodists here take much interest in the name of Gordon **BATTELLE**.

Going back to **CARLYLE** and the restored Government of Virginia, which was recognized by the Confederate Government, set up a complete organization in the Supreme Court and the rest of the time full cooperation of the state official were given to the selection of the United States Senator. John S. **CARLYLE**, of Clarksburg, was the senator elected, notwithstanding the fact that Senator Carlyle had played an active part in bringing about the formation of the government. After he left, there were few Senators who failed to carry through. Senator **CARLYLE** not only put his shoulders to the wheel to bring about the efforts of the new state, but one of the things he did was to propose an amendment by including in it ten or twelve counties in the valley of

Virginia, knowing full well that the people of that area would be hostile but by including them he could get through a vote of all the people. In an effort to block the formation of a new state and the restored government of West Virginia, they called on **CARLYLE** to resign as United States Senator, which he did not do. The members of the Lower House passed a bill on the 20th day of April 1863 and signed the bill 60 days after that, so that, the birthday of the state of West Virginia is on the 20th day of June.

Clarksburg was never invaded by hostile troops. There was one outstanding event which occurred in April 1863, which is known as the Jones Raid. The Confederate leaders left their camp in the valley of Virginia and started to go into northwestern Virginia. They continued by Kingwood and Terra Alta and then into Harrison County. They got as far as Shinnston. The other troops went through by Buckhannon and Weston and wound up at Webster Springs. Apparently, the people of that area heard about the Jones troops heading in this direction. I find several folks who do not speak very complimentary of the union and it was said when it became apparent that they troops would reach Clarksburg, that they would not be shown much courtesy.

On the morning of June 30, 1863, when our state was only about ten days old, a troop of 62 mounted men left Clarksburg, went toward Shinnston and met the Jones troops. Charles HICKMAN told me, he remembered that morning as a boy and the assembling of the soldiers. That group of mixed soldiers was under the leadership of Mayor Lot **BOWEN**, an active cattleman and farmer of this county, and whose name appears on the bronze plaque. These troops set out down the river and intercepted the Jones horsemen and the conflict took place where two men were killed. The Jones troops turned back and thereby eliminated Clarksburg from the invasion. Here I must say something about Squire **BENEDUM**, the father of Mike **BENEDUM**, of oil fame and riches, an outstanding gentleman and with that quick wit of his just a few minutes before the troops marched in town slammed shut the wooden shutters of the store and with chalk wrote on the front door "For Rent" and then went back in and kept quiet and guarded his stock of merchandise.

I have already said that Clarksburg was the central part in the activity of the Confederate army. Many horses were used for transportation purpose, at one time about 2,000. Those who have been in Clarksburg for a long time know all about the circuses we had then, one being that of John **ROBINSON**, which was on Maple to Oak Street, between Pike and main. There were some large buildings, one being that of the B & O which was used for housing goods and war materials. A man by the name of Charles **LIEB**, who was assistant quarter master, wrote a book in which he told about the community but did not speak encouraging of what Clarksburg was then.

There was a terrible ordeal in the mountainous section of Monterey by the way of Beverly and as far as Gauley Bridge. They had succeeded in getting the idea of establishing pack trains for war ammunition and the ammunition was to be shipped by mules. Seems as if the first contingent of the mules was assigned to the superintendency of John **CARLYLE**, Captain in the Army. Some of you will remember this, of course. There are many experiences of Captain **LIEB**, in which he tells about the difficulty they had not only with the sympathizers, but also the belief that in war time it is time to make a killing. The men had acquired faith and fed the horses but refused to return them. Upon being asked, "You paid \$80.00 in money for the horse?" The answer was "No." "Then how did you pay for it?" "Well the soldiers killed my

fighting rooster worth \$50.00. They gave me a hound pup worth \$30.00, therefore, I am not going to bring the horse back". But he did.

Then you will remember when Lowndes Hill was fortified. One of the men who was very active in the Confederate Army and in the building of Lowndes Hill was Colonel **WHITE**, the father of Kemble **WHITE**. If you have ever visited this point-----
-- (part of the clipping was missing here).

Then ----- was elected United States Senator. Senator **CARLYLE** had double crossed his friends and was no longer a member and in his place was a man from Parkersburg. The outbreak of hostility came, and for a few years prior there had been in existence in this section a semi-military group who formed an organization, and when the lines were drawn some of these lead the guards to Grafton and joined there. Soon after, the situation became acute and looked very much for a while that there would be a serious condition in this town. Waldo **GOFF** was very active in quieting the situation and the armed men agreed finally they would surrender their arms for the night and Mr. **GOFF** had the men locked up in jail. As a consequence, these men and their arms returned to them and marched to Grafton and there they had an opportunity for genuine warfare.

We had some very distinguished men in this area on both sides. The name of **JACKSON** is very familiar and then on the other side there came into central West Virginia two men who later became President.⁵ Not only that, but men like Nathan **GOFF** were most active and obtained the rank of general. Colonel H. G. **MOORE** and Dr. **SHUTTLEWORTH** promptly rendered their services and upon being advised that troops were being organized in the City of Wheeling, they assembled at Wilsonburg and from there went to Wheeling in order to join the confederate organization there, but there being no telephones at that time, they found after they got to Wheeling their efforts had failed and they came back to Clarksburg. Now so much for a birds-eye view of the community during those trying days. People in those trying days stood up for their country and in those moments all of such showed our gratitude for the activities of all the people. This great nation of ours is one great nation and not a set up of many nations.

⁵ Col. Rutherford B. **HAYES** and then Pvt. William **McKINLEY** were with the 23rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

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... Responsible family historians {should} consistently—

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- identify the sources for all ideas, information and data from others, and the form in which they were received, recognizing that the unattributed use **of** another's intellectual work is plagiarism.
- respect the authorship rights of senders of letters and electronic mail, forwarding or disseminating them further only with the sender's permission.
- require some evidence of consent before assuming that living people are agreeable to further sharing of information about themselves.
- inform people who provide information about their families as to the ways it may be used, observing any conditions they impose and respecting any reservations they may express regarding the use of particular items.
- convey personal identifying information about living people like age, home address, occupation or activities, only in ways that those concerned have expressly agreed to.
- recognize that legal rights of privacy may limit the extent to which information from publicly available sources may be further used, disseminated, or published.
- communicate no information to others that is known to be false, or without making reasonable efforts to determine its truth, particularly information that may be derogatory.
- are sensitive to the hurt that revelations of criminal, immoral, bizarre, or irresponsible behavior may bring to family members.

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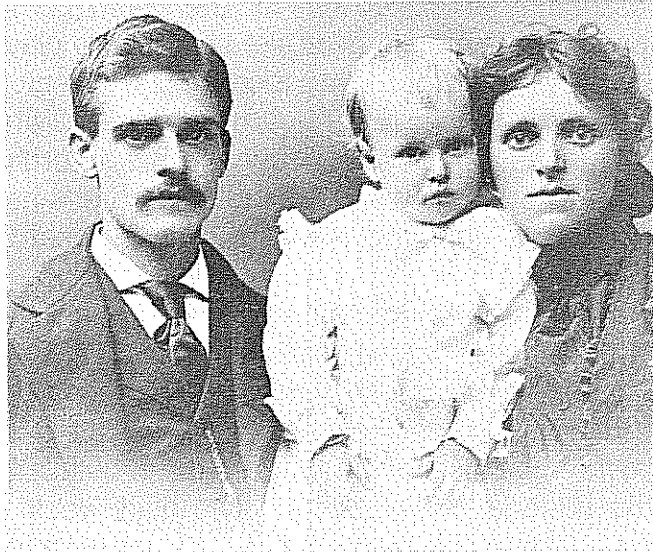
— submitted by Paul **PETTIT**

—

My Grandmother, Caroline Hipchen Saas (1877-1966)

Thomas P. Keenan

Introduction - Several months ago, Bernie **HIPCHEN**, my second cousin, who ran a **HIPCHEN** Website on MyFamily.com, called me and we talked about the **HIPCHEN** Family. We had conversed on email but this was our first vocal get together. As a result, I promised to write a short piece on my grandmother, who is also his Grandaunt. It was a great thing that he proposed as I got the opportunity to spend time remembering my grandmother. I could not do a biography of my grandmother without thinking about my grandfather also. They were a good couple, faithful to each other and caring for all their children, grandchildren, relatives and all mankind. As I have written this brief biography of my grandmother, I can see how great a woman she was. She was a doer, a leader through example and simple coercion, a friend, a financier, a true mother, and what we call today, a role model, But, she was a real role model and like not the flaky ones we see in the Tabloids or on TV. - *TPK July 7, 2003*



Louis and Caroline Saas and their eldest child, Bill.

I know that within the gene pool of the **HIPCHEN**'s lies a gene that says "We may have had a problem today or we were stopped by an obstacle, but give me a moment or overnight to think about it and we will solve the problem and go on our way without further ado." I know this because I saw it in my grandmother and I see it in my daughter and my son. And if you look around, you will see it in others that descend from the **HIPCHEN** line.

Like all of us, I didn't really know my grandmother until she was older when my mother went to live with her and my grandfather in 1942.

I was 10 and she was 65. The War (there is only one war to those of us who went through WW II) was on and my father was away building steel plants to support the War and my mother came home. It was both a place of refuge for us and my mother's financial aid would help the finances of the house. In addition, my grandmother was always happiest when her children were with her, especially at Christmas. My mother was not her favorite, that was reserved for the first born son, Uncle Bill; but my mother lived fifty-two of her sixty-four years at home with her family without being subservient, creating any real problems or losing her identity. Unfortunately, my mother died in a hospital in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, when she was visiting me for Christmas 1963. Her death was a terrible thing for my

grandmother and I can still hear her words when I brought my mother home, "Your children are not supposed to die before you."

One memory of my grandmother is difficult to describe but illustrates her straight forwardness. She spoke directly about everything, no guile, no acting, but straight from the heart. It was in October 1943 and I was in the seventh grade. As I came in the front door, my grandmother was sitting in a chair by the door crying. Her words to me were "your father is dead". Needless to say, it was a total shock to me and I retreated out the door. She didn't mince words. The truth came out although I know that she had thought long about how to break the news to me and how difficult it was for her. It wasn't cruelty as it might be described today with grief counselors and never saying the real truth directly. It also spoke of her ability to bring the sons-in-law into her family sphere. She loved them and they loved her in return. It also meant that my mother and I would be spending a long time with my grandparents.

My grandmother was a competitive person, not obnoxious but a nice competitor. My first memories of my time with her and my grandfather are of coming home for lunch from the fifth grade and playing rummy. There were no "gimmes" to the young, you had to play your cards right and you won or lost on your luck or ability. If there was no one to play cards against, my grandmother played one of the board games, solitaire or whatever, against the game or deck. It may appear like she always played and didn't do anything else. It was just that her mind never stopped for a moment. It ran at lightening speed and had to be fed even while resting. Ever the optimist, when playing pinochle, she always thought her card would be in the widow and bid according. The same was true she played bridge, the card or cards would be in her partner's hand or the finesse would work her way. If it didn't work the way she hoped, "deal the cards, that hand is over."

This mind had to be fed continuously with the things that her eyes brought in or her fingers did. It was like a 2-gigahertz computer - never satisfied unless it was in operation and doing something. During those years, I can remember her saying, "I think I will do a quilt." Then my grandfather had to get her quilting frame out of the basement, set it up in a crowded dining room and she would start on a quilt. Her fingers would run the needle through the material with alacrity. The quilt would be done before it got to be a real problem of space in the dining room. All her work was done with a high standard of excellence. If it wasn't a quilt, it was an afghan that she was knitting or a doilies that she was crocheting for a tablecloth.

My grandmother never used a recipe. I can remember her saying, "I think I will make a pie." Up out of her chair to collect the apples from the tree, sitting in her chair on the back porch paring the apples, and then into the kitchen to make the crust. No measurements, just take what she thought was right after many years of doing and the crust was done, the pie was done. No visible annoyance, she was doing for hers and that is what she liked to do.

My grandmother was an immigrant. I believe that she came here when she was two years old and motherless. I believe that her mother had died during the birth of her brother Henry when she was two, or shortly afterward. I believe that her father brought his family to this country when she was four but I have not been able to find any **HIPCHENS** in the German Immigrants books. She was raised by an aunt whom I don't know. Although an immigrant, I know she was All-American. We always had a flag to put out on the days that it was to be displayed and she went to town to see the

parades honoring it. She had no allegiance to her country of birth nor to its language. She was proud to be German but prouder to be an American. I believe that she was raised in a German-speaking household and knew that language. I know this because my Aunt Ruth told me that her mother and father would speak German when they didn't want the children to know what they were saying. I don't know where she learned English but assume she had some schooling in Pittsburgh. She prided herself on her ability to speak English and like the other immigrants of that day, expected all immigrants to learn the language. When she would hear the later immigrants who arrived in the Clarksburg area after WW I speaking their native language at the bus stops, her comment was "They should learn the language." After I was older and to tweak her, I would tell her she was an immigrant too. I ruffled her feathers but I think she knew I was teasing her.

In her bedroom was a hanging, i.e., a poem in a picture frame. The poem was "In Flanders's Fields". It hung there for a long time but I never asked her why. I assume she loved the poem for a reason and I wish I knew. I love the poem and I guess I learned the famous words from that hanging before I learned them in school, "If you who live...."

She was working for her aunt in Pittsburgh taking care of the rooming house when she met my grandfather and they were married. I know little more than that. Shortly after that, my Uncle Bill was born. For the rest of her life, he was the star. There was always a pie as "Bill was coming in" or "Save that for the country" as she called Uncle Bill's small farm. He responded in kind and never missed a Saturday night coming home to play cards and visit with his mother and father. Some of this attentiveness caused a little jealousy among the girls but no never mind to Gran, as I called her, as it was her Bill. He was a **HIPCHEN** product. He was 6 foot 2 inches tall, strong, and more than 200 pounds and he looked like the **HIPCHENS**. Maybe he reminded her of her father.

All of the **HIPCHENS** I knew were tall, over 6 feet. My grandfather told me that Johan, my grandmother's father, was very proud of his sons and said how well they would look in the uniform of the Prussian Guards as you had to be over 6 foot to be a Guard. Although Johan spoke of the Guards, he had no intention of letting his sons be drafted into the Prussian army and that was one of the reasons he immigrated. One would have to assume that he had some reason dating back to the Franco-Prussian War of 1870.

As she was the first girl in the family, I assume that she was named after her mother. While of small impact, my grandmother spelled her name Caroline while I have seen her mother's name with a K. It was probably Anglicized.

During the years I lived with my grandparents, we were visited by her brothers from Bradford, Pennsylvania, Uncle Charley and Uncle Johnny. Both got along well with my grandfather as they had worked and played together as young men. Uncle Charley and Uncle Johnny weren't peas in a pod except in size, both being over 6 feet. Uncle Johnny was my favorite as he was easy going and friendly to me as a youngster. Uncle Charley was more "brusk" and seemed to have little time for the kid. As old men, they came and played cards with my grandparents and talked over the things that they had done and the people they had known. My grandfather told me that when he was younger, Uncle Charley had a way of drinking too much and getting into a fight in a bar and the rest of the gang would have to fight their way out bringing Charley with them.

Uncle Charley was a policeman in Bradford. My mother told me he had walked up to an armed man and disarmed him. She was impressed with his courage. My recollection of Uncle Johnny was of a very gentle man smoking a pip and chuckling about something that had happened.

With all the current talk of diversity we have made race and ethnicity something to talk and think about, and some want you to feel guilty. I know that a lot of my ideas were formed before I came into my grandparents' home at ten but talking about diversity wasn't one of them. And it didn't become a topic there. People were people to my grandparents and it didn't matter where you came from or what you looked like, it was how you treated your family and behaved yourself in the community. When my grandparents came to Clarksburg, they lived beside M. W. **GRAYSON**, the black undertaker for the town, and William B. **NUTTER**. Incidentally, William B. **NUTTER** is the grandfather of my best friend, Billy **NUTTER MASTERSON**, so you can see we have a long history of family friendship behind us. My Aunt Louise talked of swinging on the **GRAYSONS'** porch and the respect she had for them. The same porch was a haven for Billy's father when he was in trouble at home. I never heard any of the common derogatory words against any of the groups in Clarksburg. All people were given the respect they earned by their actions. Consequently, for me to make anything out of a person's race or country of origin was different and came late in life and then only to notice it.

My need to travel is in my genes. My grandmother would get restless and out of the blue would come "I think I'm going to visit Johnny" or it might have been "Lizzie" or "Bertie" or "Ruth," She would pack her bag, go on the bus to town, and get a Greyhound bus to Bradford or wherever. She never minded traveling alone as she would meet someone among the travelers that she would relate to and spend the time with. Most of the places she went to were only serviced by the bus lines but it was comfortable enough for her. The picture in the **HIPCHENS** website is from her trip to Coffeyville, Kansas, to visit her brother Fred, whom I never met. The joke around the family was that she sat around with her hat on waiting for some place to go. Visiting family was important to her. At her last Christmas (1965), my Uncle Ron (my Aunt Louise's husband) offered her a new couch for the living room or she could come with him and Louise to Florida to visit me in February. I am sure that it took her about a microsecond to make the decision to come to Florida as she had never been down South and I was close to being the sixth child, having raised me somewhat from 10 years old.

It's sad to say but she never made the trip to Florida. Her heart stopped beating at age 88 in a hospital bed in Clarksburg, January 1966. As I understand it, she just slumped over in the bed and died. Thank goodness, she never suffered beyond the indignity of having to be bed bound for several days. I don't know for sure but I like to believe she was still planning the Florida trip. She never really got old, it just was that her body didn't have the resiliency and longevity that she had in her mind -the mind that was good to the end and just as quick as it was when I first knew her. At her age, I would watch her play bridge. She would look at the cards in her hand and the cards her partner had laid down for a few seconds. Then she would start play as she had studied the hands, evaluated the risks, and quickly programmed the next thirteen tricks. She had a marvelous mind. It is difficult to say who was smarter - my grandfather or my grandmother. Both were very smart. I have made a decision after

thinking about it often - that is, my grandmother by an edge. Any of you who have **HIPCHENS** in your genes have the potential to stand above many, many others.

During the time that I lived with my grandparents, my grandmother was the FFO, the Family Financial Officer. My grandfather would get paid, cash his check, buy his tobacco, and bring the rest home to "Carrie" as he called her. She would ask the standard questions ensuring that he had taken out his meager allowance and provided for his tobacco. Then the money went to her to run the household. My grandfather knew that the money would be used for only those things that benefited the household and done fairly. I don't know when this started as it was established when I got there.

One interesting story was told to me by my Aunt Ruth. It seems that my grandfather was away in Huntington working at a glass plant and when he came home, he found out that my grandmother had sold the house. She had gotten a good offer, sold out, and was awaiting the return of my grandfather to start anew. I am sure the money was in some safe place.

I have written about the kindness and calmness that existed in my grandmother but under that facade was a temper that came out infrequently. When I was in college, I would often stop at the Harrison County Court House where my mother worked to see her before proceeding home. One Friday, my mother was very intent in telling me that my grandfather had run into the door in the middle of the night and had a mark on the center of his forehead. Big deal to me, it was just a scratch and he was okay so I never questioned the incident. As I learned later, after both of them were dead, my grandfather had gotten smart with my grandmother when she was washing dishes and had a small skillet in her hand. It was the wrong time for Grandpa to get smart; she just banged him in the middle of the forehead with the skillet and settled the argument. It was the only time that I ever heard of them having a real argument. When I got home, I never noticed a thing wrong except the red mark in the center of my grandfather's forehead. And nothing was said during their lifetimes.

I have often wondered what my grandmother could achieve in today's world where woman are provided the opportunity for education, recognition, and advancement. My conclusions always ends up that she would have been wonderfully successful at whatever job or profession she would have selected as she was successful at being a mother and wife in a time when things were simpler but harder at the same time. She never aspired to be more than she was. She was herself and she was proud of it and didn't want to be anyone else. She wouldn't have traded her time for anything else.

About the author: Thomas P. **KEENAN** of French Creek, Upshur County, West Virginia, is serving his first term on the HCPD board of directors. Tom's "specialty" on the board is maintenance of our library computers – formatting, fixing, doing whatever needs done. Tom honed his computer skills during his years at Kennedy Space Center where he participated in more than one launch of manned space craft. This is his first article for the Journal. Tom's e-mail is keenan@ntelos.net

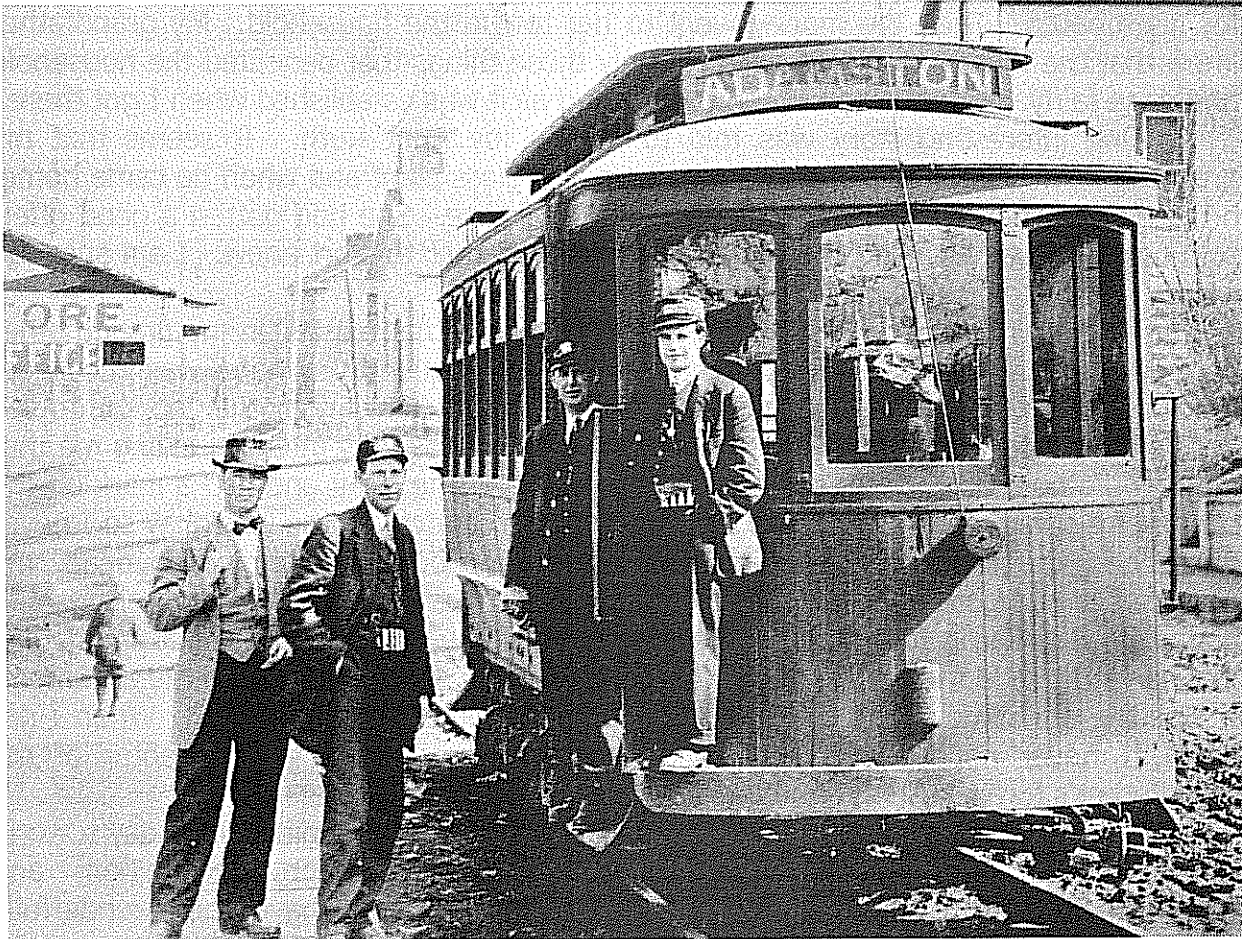
Matthews Correction

David N. **MATTHEWS**, D.D.S., M.S., of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, sent a correction in the spelling of the **MATTHEWS** name in Vol. II, iss 3-4, Fall 2002. On p. 28, in the Sheriffs of Lewis County, Joseph **MATHEWS** was listed as sheriff in 1861. Dr. **MATTHEWS** tells us this should be **MATTHEWS**. As editorial policy, we generally use the spelling of a name as it appeared in the original resource document; this was the case in this document.

CLARKSBURG – WESTON STREETCAR

(The Monongahela-West Penn Traction System)

Jim Stout



The Monongahela-West Penn Traction Company provided trolley service through North-Central West Virginia and into Pennsylvania. This photograph, provided by the West Virginia State Archives, was taken in Adamston, a suburb of Clarksburg.

I look at the clock, and occasionally it will read 6:08 or 7:38 or 9:08. Always when it reads one of those numbers, a progression of one and a half hours, I think of the streetcar schedule at Lost Creek, Harrison County—every hour and a half from 6:08 a.m. until 12:08 midnight you could catch a car for Clarksburg or Weston, or points in between, such as Brick Church, Mt. Clare, McWhorter, County Line, Jane Lew, Jackson's Mill.

At Lost Creek there was a "passing siding", where the north-bound and south-bound trolleys could pass. They were long enough to allow an occasional trolley "freighter" to pass as well. These freighters might carry tank cars full of "drip gas"

gasoline collected by Hope Gas Company at the river crossing by Jackson's Mill, or hopper cars with sand and gravel ballast for the roadbed.

Pranksters sometimes played a cruel trick on the conductor of the 10:38 P.M. south-bound car in Lost Creek after home basketball games. They would grab the rope and pull the trolley wheel off the wire just as the door closed and the car started to move. The poor conductor was forced to stop the now-dark car, open the door, and walk along the track to the back and place the wheel on the wire again. Sometimes the prankster would repeat this more than once. It sounds more dangerous than it actually was, but it was not funny for the poor conductor.

Many students rode the trolley to high schools in Clarksburg, Lost Creek, Jane Lew, or Weston. During my senior year I commuted by this mode from Lost Creek to Weston, where more math and science subjects were offered. Because Weston High School was out of my county of residence, it was necessary to pay tuition.

The fare was graduated by "zones"...the trip to either Clarksburg or Weston was five zones...fare was 7 cents per zone in 1947-48. "Stops" were established with platforms every mile or two, but sometimes an obliging conductor would stop to pick up or discharge a passenger at "your Lane." Students could buy a book of tickets at some slightly reduced fare...perhaps 5.5 cents per zone. These could not be used except on school days. Perhaps there was another book for adult commuters, as well.

Driving distance on the old narrow, crooked roads from Lost Creek was ten miles to Clarksburg or Weston, and took about 25 minutes, if you didn't have a flat tire, always a concern during WW2, when tires and gasoline were also rationed.

Some people living in Lost Creek and Mt. Clare rode the streetcar to Clarksburg every day for work, or perhaps to Jane Lew to the glass factory. 4-H campers could ride to Jackson's Mill with their suitcases for three zones, walking to the beautiful Mt. Vernon Dining Hall from just across the river near the old Mill.

An inexpensive evening's fun could be had by riding to Jane Lew and watching the glass blowers through the windows at the glass factory just next door to the streetcar station. Sometimes, the few times we had money burning a hole in our pockets, we would ride to Jane Lew to see the movie, a short block from the station, and when the film was over we could double our pleasure by watching the glass blowers at work, dipping their long tubes into the molten glass and then blowing some ornate object in a mold as they rolled the gather with their hands.

I bought my first bicycle in Clarksburg, after getting permission from the war time "ration board", and carried it home to Lost Creek on the streetcar at no extra cost. Freight such as this was allowed, and a special "baggage and freight section" existed on all of the trolleys for just such freight. On early morning runs, the conductor, who was also the motorman, made many stops at special farm platforms to pick up cans of cream for the creamery in Clarksburg.

The cars were well lighted, and comfortable, with "swinging" seat backs that let almost everybody ride facing forward. The windows could be opened in the summer for cooling air, and in the winter, heat was available from electric heaters under the seats, which was not quite enough for below-zero weather.

In Clarksburg, you could (for 1 cent, I think) get a "transfer" when you boarded one of the "city" lines, that would allow you to take another car to Grasselli, or Stealey. From the traction terminal on (below) Sixth Street you could connect to Shinnston or Bridgeport, even Fairmont, if my memory is right.

In Weston, the streetcar terminal allowed the passengers to disembark under a roof, and was located just a half block from the center of town on Main Street, between 2nd and 3rd Streets.

The trolleys were taken off these runs about December of 1947, and the service was offered in brand new Brill buses. The copper trolley wires were taken down and perhaps sold for scrap, and the rails and rolling stock were sold to some traction company in South or Central America, according to rumors.

Clang, Clang, Clang went the trolley.

About the Author: A native of Harrison County but a graduate of Weston High School Class of '48 graduate, Jim **STOUT** now resides in Indianapolis, Indiana.

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West Virginia State Policemen Killed in the Line of Duty Joy Gilchrist-STALNAKER

The Department of Public Safety, better known as the West Virginia State Police, is the fourth oldest state police agency in the United States. It was established June 19, 1919, by an act of the West Virginia State Legislature, according to the official Web site of the West Virginia State Police. Then Governor John Jacob **CORNWELL** was influential in pushing for the formation of the West Virginia State Police.

Only when a police officer dies in the line of duty are the hazards of law enforcement work realized by most people. At least two state policemen with ties to Lewis County have died in the line of duty. Here we include information about Ulric **CRAWFORD**. The other was Larry **HACKER**. His story will appear in a later issue.

Ulric L. Crawford

CRAWFORD served nearly two years with the State Police and was serving in the Martinsburg, WV, area on June 20, 1924.

On that date, he and three other officers went to the home of a local landowner, G. E. **SPEIGHT**, to arrest him for allegedly threatening a county auctioneer, according to reports. The auctioneer had been ordered to sell **SPEIGHT's** property to settle a debt.

After being unable to locate the landowner, **CRAWFORD** began searching for him in the nearby woods, where his body was later found in the bushes after two shots rang out.

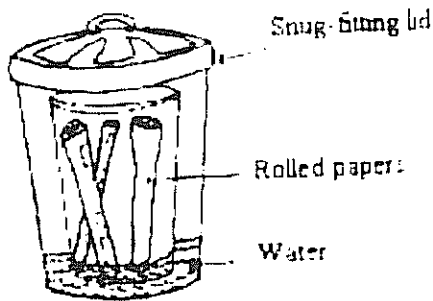
Police and civilians searched for the landowner until he was "cornered" in his barn two days later. A gun battle reportedly ensued that lasted six or seven hours before resulting in **SPEIGHT's** death.

Ulric Linton **CRAWFORD** was from Emmart, near Walkersville. His father was Robert Willey **CRAWFORD** (1859-1931) and his mother was Teresa **TILLMAN** (1865-1934). Teresa was from Horner, Lewis County. Ulric married Lola Pearl **CRAIG** (born 1898), daughter of A. L. and Louise **CRAIG** on 7 November 1919 in Lewis County. He is buried in the Crawford Cemetery at Emmart.

Relaxing and Flattening Paper by Humidification

Marion Reed

Part I - Relaxing and Flattening Paper by Humidification



Paper objects that have been rolled or folded for many years may become stiff and brittle. They may be damaged if one attempts to unroll or unfold them. Many of these papers can be relaxed if they are humidified.

The most practical way to humidify paper is to use a simple homemade humidification chamber.

Materials needed:

- A large plastic trash can with a tight-fitting lid
- A tall trash basket to fit inside the trash can
- Sheets of blotting paper (I use old towels or newspaper)
- Materials for weighting

Procedure:

1. Test the media by dropping a drop of water on the ink. If it bleeds, blot immediately. Do not continue the process.
2. Remove the waste basket from the can and cover the outside with blotting paper or old towels or newspaper.
3. Place the rolled or folded paper(s) in the waste basket.
4. Pour two inches of hot water in the trash can.
5. Set the waste basket inside the trash can. Do not get water on the artifacts or inside the waste basket.
6. Cover the can and wait three or four hours. Check the materials to see if they are limp but not damp. If the material is not relaxed, put it back in the basket for a while.
7. Remove the relaxed material and place it on the blotting paper or paper towels and place a weight on it after it has been unrolled or unfolded carefully. Change the blotting paper or paper towels as needed. Keep weights on the object until dry and reasonably flat.
8. Store dried materials as desired. If you want to keep a whole newspaper, store on cardboard tube with archival safe tissue paper.

Part II – Preserving Old Document and News Clippings

Materials needed:

- Glass or plastic pan
- 2 liter bottle of club soda (any brand)
- Milk of Magnesia (tablets or liquid)
- Paper towels

Warning! Each object should be examined for the presence of water-soluble media that may be damaged during the procedure. Some felt-tip pen inks, certain writing inks, and some paints or water colors may be damaged. Test the media by dropping a drop of the solution on a less-visible area. If it runs or begins to fade, blot with paper towel immediately. Do not finish the procedure.

Procedure:

1. Place two milk of magnesia tablets or two tablespoons of the liquid in the two-liter bottle of club soda. Shake gently. Let it set overnight. If a bit of the milk of magnesia remains, strain it through a coffee filter.
2. Place the items to be treated in a flat pan that is large enough for the paper to lie flat. Pour enough of the soda mixture of the paper to thoroughly saturate it. Press the paper gently occasionally to be certain all of it is in the liquid. Let it sit for two hours. (If handled carefully, more than one piece of paper can be processed at the same time.)
3. After two hours, carefully pour the liquid off. Gently remove the paper(s) and place on a double thickness of paper towels. Cover with another layer of towels. Press gently to remove the liquid.
4. Transfer clippings, etc., to more paper towels, cover and leave them in a location to dry for a couple of days. (When I'm working with several items, I use bath towels for the drying step.)
5. Place dry documents, clippings, etc., in archival cover sheets and file in notebooks or folders.

D.A.R.'s Mark Graves of Their Soldiers

Official bronze markers have been placed at the graves of five Revolutionary soldiers buried in this county (Upshur) by members of the Elizabeth Zane chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The markers, which have been secured through the efforts of Miss Corrine CUTRIGHT historian and chairman of the marking committee, have been placed at the graves of Jacob BRAKE, Phillip REGER, John CUTRIGHT and Z. MORGAN. Government markers have been secured and placed at the graves of Captain Samuel PRINGLE and Benjamin CUTRIGHT

- Reprint from Buckhannon Record
Thursday, May 7, 1931
Submitted by Raymond WOLFE, Jr.

Dennison/Dennisson Reunion Held

Marlene McCutcheon Kaltenbach

A Dennison/Dennisson Family Reunion was held August 23rd at the Lewis County Park, Weston, West Virginia.

Descendants of John and Sarah (**NORMAN**) **DENNISON** and James Lewis **DENNISON**, II and Sarah (**GREATHOUSE**) **DENNISON** attended. The 52 family members in attendance shared family lineage charts, pictures and stories!

Attending were: Patricia (**DENNISON**) **BLEIGH**, Sandy **BLEIGH BAILY**; Ed, Tracy, and Owen **BLEIGH**; Zak **McKISIC**; Herb **BLEIGH**; Jennifer **BLAKE**; Pauline (**DENNISON**) **McCUTCHEON**; Marlene **McCUTCHEON KALTENBACH**; Olivia **KALTENBACH**; Debbie **McCUTCHEON WILHELM**; Jennifer **WILHELM**; Deb Marie and Swaine **LUNDGREN**; Ed and Faith **McCUTCHEON**; John **CURRY** and Rita **McCUTCHEON**; Tim, Melisa, Justine, Hunter and TJ **SOMMER**; Charlie and Margaret (**DENNISON**) **SOMMER**; Mabel **JEFFRIES**; Larry and Muriel **KNICELY**; Holla **PRICE FAIR**; Chelsea **PRICE**; Margaret **DENNISON HILL**; Denver **HILL**; Hope **DENNISON**; Eric, Allie and Johnna **DENNISON**; John and Alberta **DENNISON**; Marjorie **BARNETT YATES**; Marilyn **BARNETT LAZENBY**; Rogers **CUNNINGHAM**; Joseph **DENNISON**; Buren **DENNISON**; Margaret **DENNISON**; Betty **WOOD**; Kyleena **SHAVER**, Rosemary **SHAVER**, Thelma and Richard **MYERS**; Pamela **WILT**; and Tina **WILT**.

Margaret and Denver **HILL** were presented with the Lifetime Achievement Award for being married the longest – 56 years.

Kyleena and Rosemary **SHAVER** were presented the On The Road Again Award for traveling the farthest – coming from Taunton, Maine.

Olivia **KALTENBACH** was presented the Bouncing Baby Award for being the youngest family member in attendance – born march 9, 2003.

Deb and Dwaine **LUNDGREN** were presented the Newlywed Award for being the most recently married couple – October 2002.

Margaret **HILL** was presented the Spring Chicken Award for being the oldest family member in attendance – 81 years old.

For details about the 2004 reunion, contact Marlene **KALTENBACH**, 702 Cameron Road, New Castle, Pennsylvania 16101.

Two Markers Uprighted at Hinzman Hill Cemetery

When Hinzman Hill Cemetery was read a number of years ago, a huge marker were face down and could not be read. About three years ago, the owners of the land where the cemetery is located righted the marker, read it, and reported the finding to HCPD. The marker is for Abram **RINEHART** and Sarah, his wife. He was born 1833 and died 1912; she was born 1832 and died 19___. Across the bottom of the stone is written: "Father and Mother at Rest."

Tetrick Dies At Age of 73, Ill Two years Clarksburg Businessman Served Public for Many Years

Source: *Clarksburg, WV Telegram* July 16, 1956.

Ill more than two years, W. Guy **TETRICK**, 73, local businessman, author, historian, and a former state legislator, died at 3:55 p.m. Sunday at his home, 271 Clay St.

A Democrat all his life and active in politics after he reached adulthood, Mr. **TETRICK** has served as deputy county clerk, county clerk, a member of the House of Delegates, member of the county executive committee, state executive committee, presidential elector, and as member of the Commission on Historic Markers and the West Virginia War History commission.

During the period also he served many years in the newspaper business as publisher of the Clarksburg Publishing Co. Since 1941, he had been identified chiefly with the development of coal lands which by purchase at tax land sales, he had acquired thousands of acres which came into extensive development during World War II and during subsequent years. At the present, Mr. **TETRICK** or those associated with him hold many thousands of coal lands near B. and O. rail lines or within trucking range.

He was perhaps best known for his interest in history and in particular, the genealogy of West Fork River Valley families. He had clipped thousands of newspaper obituaries and had accumulated a great mass of family information.

A native of Harrison County, he was born Jan 3, 1883, at Enterprise, a son of Lucius Kimer and Sarah Florence **MCINTYRE TETRICK**. He received his education in county schools and also had attended the Mountain State Business college in Parkersburg and the Elliott Business College in Fairmont.

At first a deputy county clerk, he was appointed to the clerkship and then stood for election in 1908 and won a six-year term. he became publisher of the Clarksburg Exponent in 1915 and held that position until 1927 when upon the merger of the Exponent and the Clarksburg Telegram, Mr. **TETRICK** became the general manager. He remained in the position until 1941 when the control of the publishing company changed.

He had held continuous membership on the Democratic State Executive committee from 1917 until the time of his death. He also served in the House of Delegates from Harrison County from 1945 to 1952 and was a presidential elector for West Virginia in 1932, casting his vote for Franklin D. **ROOSEVELT**. **TETRICK** was defeated for the nomination for State Senate in 1946. He also served on the county executive committee from 1905-15.

Greatly interested in history, he published in book form obituaries from Northern West Virginia newspapers, republished S.C. Shaw's "Notes on Wood County" and compiled and published "Rules and Regulations governing Democratic Party in West Virginia," the standard authority on the subject.

Among his other publications were compilations of census returns for many Central West Virginia Counties from 1850 to 1860.

Tetrick served as a member of the Commission on Historic and Scenic Highway Markers, the West Virginia War History Commissions, the Associated Press Eastern Advisory Board (1925-27) and the West Virginia Associated Press.

President of the George Rogers Clark Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, he also was registrar for the state society and genealogist general of the national organization.

Surviving are Mr. **TETRICK'S** widow, Mrs. Virginia Anne **HEAVNER TETRICK**; one son, Willis Guy Jr., of Bridgeport; two daughters, Mrs. M.Y. (Catherine) **SUTTON** of Bridgeport, and Margaret Ann, at home; one sister, Mrs. F. Ridley **ANDERSON** of McKeesport, Pa., and four grandchildren.

The body was moved to the Davis Funeral Home where services will be held at 11 a.m. Wednesday. Burial will be in the Bridgeport cemetery.

Submitted by Nancy A. **JACKSON**

Food for Thought: What Becomes of Your Family History?

Joy Gilchrist-STALNAKER

How much have you invested in time and dollars in compiling your family's genealogy and history? Is it important to just you? Or are there others in your family who care about your work? Would someone in your family like to be the family history caretakers when you are gone to your greater reward? Now, before it is too late, is the time to think about it. . . and to do something to insure that your wishes regarding the disposal of your hard work are carried through.

In my case, my children are interested in what I do and at least two granddaughters have dabbled at finding their ancestors on the "other side" of their families. But, and that's a BIG BUT, none of them has the interest or inclination to pick it up when I'm gone. . . and they have told me so. "Leave it to HCPD," they tell me.

In my husband's case, his mother gathered family information for years, keeping her records on scraps and bits of paper she stuffed in a dresser drawer. On occasion she shared pictures and other items with various family members – a grandchild or two, a distant cousin, or niece or nephew. Her two children, while interested enough to hang on to family diaries, considered those scraps as not being "important." Off those bits of paper went to the burn pile. Beulah's lifetime of collecting pieces of family history went up in smoke! Now my husband wishes he had those bits and pieces. Just recently, I received an e-mail from someone with whom she had shared a copy of a family picture more than twenty years ago. He wondered if, perhaps, we still had the picture because his has lost his copy. Sadly, we had to tell him that we did not have it. You see, all of this happened before I was a part of the family.

And then there's my late friend, Helen. While her son did have some interest in her work, her husband who was not the father of her son, decided to give her genealogy to someone she corresponded with in another state. He boxed it up and sent it off! Gone was all of Helen's hard work to someone somewhere who had no connection whatsoever to Helen's family or to West Virginia. You see, Helen, like so many of us, failed to include the disposal of her genealogy in her will.

But what about YOU! What do YOU want to happen to your hard work? Now is the time for YOU to make some decisions about what is going to happen to YOUR work. Don't leave it up to a spouse who has absolutely no interest in what you've been doing (and there are those out there!). Don't place that burden on your children! Or on a siblings or niece or nephew!

When you are making your will, include your genealogy/family history in your bequests; and, if your will is already written, add a codicil to it. Check with the person or persons or organization to whom you wish to leave your treasured work to insure that they have an interest in what you are about to bequeath them.

On the next page, courtesy of member Charlotte Fleming, we are giving you an example of a Codicil to a Will for disposal of your genealogy materials.

Now is the time to take this important step. Remember. . . we are only guaranteed this minute. Tomorrow may be too late.

Genealogical Codicil to My Last Will and Testament

To my spouse, children, guardian, administrator and/or executor:

Upon my demise it is requested that you DO NOT dispose of any or all of my genealogical records, both those prepared personally by me and those records prepared by others which may be in my possession, including but not limited to books, files, notebooks or computer programs for a period of two years.

During this time period, please attempt to identify one or more persons who would be willing to take custody of the said materials and the responsibility of maintaining and continuing the family histories. [If you know whom within your family or friends are likely candidates to accept these materials, please add the following at this point: "I suggest that the persons contacted regarding the assumption of the custody of these items include but not be limited to" and then list the names of those individuals at this point, with their addresses and telephone numbers if known]

In the event you do not find anyone to accept these materials, please contact the various genealogical organizations that I have been a member of and determine if they will accept some parts or all of my genealogical materials. [List of organizations, addresses and phone numbers at bottom; include local chapters, with their addresses, phone numbers and contact persons if available as well as state/national contact information and addresses]

Please remember that my genealogical endeavors consumed a great deal of time, travel, and money. Therefore it is my desire that the products of these endeavors be allowed to continue in a manner that will make them available to others in the future.

Signature _____ Date _____

Witness _____ Date _____

Witness _____ Date _____

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER

Virginia Rahal

As Nick and I drove up to the modest house, he commented that the grass was getting out of control. He said he would remind Carolyn, who had listed the house for sale, to get it cut. He had been hesitant to tell me that once again, an elderly person had died leaving out-of-town heirs who had perhaps loved and taken care of the aged person, but left the details of dealing with the remnants of personal items to the realtor. Sometimes it was a lifetime accumulation of mementos symbolizing individual history or even history of several generations of family—photographs, diplomas, postcards, letters, diaries, books—things that aren't worth much in monetary value. Real estate agents are often asked to get rid of what is left in a house—keep it, give it away, or throw it away. Family history collections are particularly hard to put in the trash because they represent continuity of life that shouldn't be broken lightly. Nick knew I wouldn't relegate those precious items to the landfill. We'd been through this before and he always tries to talk me out of taking anything; however, for some reason he can't resist being a party to saving the things, so here we were ready to do it again.

On one occasion Nick and I tried unsuccessfully to convince a woman, after her elderly father's death, to take her own wedding pictures back home with her, but she held her ground arguing she had her own copies. The wedding pictures went to the dump. We were more successful with a really angry mother of a grown son. Nick rescued his baby pictures from the trash pile and kept them in the office until she cooled off. She was grateful.

But this time, my own house was filled with a large number of unsorted, and in some instances unidentified, photographs and other mementos recently come to me from my own family. I've had nightmare visions of tunneling through stacks of papers and boxes to get from room to room just like the infamous **COLLYER** brothers. Where could I put any more things? But then I saw a little leather book. What harm would there be in looking at a little book?

On closer inspection, I realized it wasn't a book at all, but a leather box, dirty and worn, its clasp broken. Inside the box was a lovely white and gold book embossed with a colorful metal emblem, the Greek symbol for Jesus, IHS. I opened the clasp holding it closed and I saw that it was an Episcopal Book of Common Prayer printed in New York in 1868. Just inside the cover, handwritten on the inside page are these words: "Abbie Maria **ROLLISON**, wedding gift from her loving uncle, W. R. **WHITTINGHAM**, November 25th 1869." and then in darker ink, "Used by her daughter Mary **STYMETS ROLLINSON** on her wedding day. October 6th 1906." The blue place marker ribbon is still on page 236, "The Form of Solemnization of Matrimony." It had probably been there since Abbie's wedding in 1868. There is also a paper bookmark between pages 318 and 319.

On the floor of a closet in the same room, I caught sight of a picture of a man in what seemed to be nineteenth century clothing. The picture appeared to be a copy of an engraving, moldy spots and all. The picture was signed Bersch, the artist, I suppose. The caption printed under the picture reads, "The Right Reverend **WILLIAM ROLLINSON WHITTINGHAM**. D.D.L, L.D." Here was a picture of the loving uncle who gave his

niece the prayer book for her wedding. I scooped up the prayer book, the picture and some other things I found with the picture. I couldn't leave these things so precious to the brides, Abbie and Mary and their Uncle William, to lie moldering in the landfill.

When I got home, I did an Internet search for W. R. **WHITTINGHAM** and discovered he was an Episcopal Bishop for the state of Maryland in the nineteenth century, a man well known in his time for his erudition and devotion to the Episcopal Church.

The bookmark between pages 318 and 319 was in the Psalms of David. Prophetically, the one section that caught my eye was Psalm 33, verse 11: "The counsel of the Lord shall endure forever, and the thoughts of his heart from generation to generation." *Generation to generation!* Wow, I just had to find a good home for the prayer book and picture—perhaps a **ROLLINSON/WHITTINGHAM** descendant as obsessed with family history as I am.

About the Author: Virginia **RAHAL** was born on Dudden, a daughter of the multitudinous Parsons family of Jackson County, West Virginia. She grew up in nearby Sissonville in Kanawha County and graduated from Marshall College i.e. Marshall University in Huntington, West Virginia. She lives in Rockledge, Florida, with her husband, Nicholas **RAHAL**. Her story "Blue Serge Legs" about a death in the family was previously published in the HCPD Journal.

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Descendants of Pinkard BRANNON, continued from p. 48.

3.HENRY BRANNON 1.PINKARD BRANNON

Henry **BRANNON**, a son of Pinkard and Eliza (**GIPSON**) **BRANNON**, was born in Louisa County, VA, August 18, 1850 and died in 1942. He moved with his family to Gilmer County VA (WV) in 1858. He married Rosa Dove **BENT** in 1879. Rosa, a daughter of James and Mary (**MITCHELL**) **BENT**, was born in 1861 and died in 1936.

Children of Henry and Rosa Dove (Bent) **BRANNON**.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 11. (1). Claudia b.1880, m.---- GRANT | 18. (8). Estella b.1895 |
| 12. (2). Clara b. 1882 d.1902 | 19. (9). Merrill b. 1897 d.1976, m.Edna |
| 13. (3). Una b. 1884 m.----- SMITH | BOWLES |
| 14. (4). Thurman b.1886 | 20. (10). Howard b. 1902 d.1928 |
| 15. (5). Ada b.1888, m.----- ADAMS | 21. (11). Ethyl b. 1906 d. 1907 |
| 16. (6). Presley b. 1890 | |
| 17. (7). Stanley b.1893 d.1982 | |

19.MERRILL BRANNON 3.HENRY BRANNON 1.PINKARD BRANNON

Merrill **BRANNON**, a son of Henry and Rosa Dove (Bent) **BRANNON**, was born in 1897 and died in 1976. He married Edna Bowles in Akron, OH in 1929. Edna was born in 1904 and died in 1951.

Children of Merrill and Edna (Bowles) **BRANNON**.

22. (1). Ann b. 1930, m. James Vernon **ASHLEY**
23. (2). Barbara b. 1933, m. Jerry **GOSS**
24. (3). Donald b. 1936 m. Patsy **RHODES**

West Virginia Military Research Resources

Resources available at the
West Virginia Department of Archives and History
The Cultural Center
1900 Kanawha Blvd., East
Charleston, WV 25305-0300
Reference Desk: (304) 558-0220 Ext. 151

<http://www.wvculture.org/history/wvah.html>

I. Military Service in the 18th and 19th Centuries.

Publications:

The staff of the West Virginia Department of Archives and History (WVAH) has prepared a bibliography of print and microfilm publications on the subject of military activities and the participants of the wars and engagements of Virginians and West Virginians in the wars of the 18th and 19th centuries. Too extensive for this brochure, the researcher is referred to the web site of the WVAH where printouts of these bibliographies may be obtained. Please see the Internet sources which follow. Representative of these bibliographies and other holdings are:

List of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia (1912) and supplement (1913), by Eckenrode.
Index of Revolutionary War Pension Applications, by Hoyt and Metcalf.
West Virginians in the American Revolution, by Johnston.
Virginia Records in the Revolutionary War, by McAllister.
Virginia State Land Office Military Certificates, Virginia State Library.
Virginia's Colonial Soldiers, by Bockstruck.
The Soldier of West Virginia, by Lewis.
West Virginians in the Revolution, by Johnston.
Mexican War manuscripts.
West Virginia Civil War Almanac, Volume I, by McKinney.
The Roster of Union Soldiers, 1861-1865, Broadfoot Publishing.
Records of West Virginia Union Militia and Home Guard units.
Miscellaneous Civil War manuscripts and regimental histories.
Report of the Adjutant General, 1899-1900 State of West Virginia (Spanish-American War).

Microfilm:

West Virginia Union troops (1861-1865), with index.
Confederate records of Virginia and West Virginia, with index.
Civil War veterans burial files (pre-1936).
West Virginia newspapers (for obituaries).

Internet:

The West Virginia Department of Archives and History web site, <http://www.wvculture.org/history/wvah>, permits the researcher to navigate to areas of interest such as the West Virginia Union Civil War Militia and Home Guard muster cards, information on unclaimed West Virginia Union Civil War medals and additional sources and web sites.

A single source catalog of print publications available in libraries throughout the state is accessible through the statewide online tool, *West Virginia Union Catalog*. The URL for this site is <http://129.71.160.3/vtls40/frame>. This tool will identify where a copy of a publication may be found and many of the holdings are available through inter-library loan.

II. Military Service in the 20th Century.

Reflection on the twentieth century has disclosed a nation involved in attempts to make freedom prevail throughout our world. Four major wars dominate this century; wars that have involved the service of countless West Virginians and the deaths of over 10,300 of our state's young men and women. The twentieth century has been considered modern history for most but with the transition to a new century upon us, the events of that century could now be included in the category of old history. Interest in and efforts to document the contribution of West Virginians in these wars is now increasing and will one day approach that of the past centuries.

Publications:

The West Virginia Archives and History Library holdings include many publications on these wars and conflicts of the twentieth century. The researcher is encouraged to utilize the library catalog onsite or on-line to determine all print publications in the library. Consulting of *Sears List of Subject Headings* will direct the researcher to use the following primary subject searches:

World War, 1914-1918, West Virginia
World War, 1939-1945, West Virginia
Korean War, 1950-1953, West Virginia
Vietnam War, 1961-1975, West Virginia

Although a complete bibliography has not yet been prepared, a sample of some of the publications available in the Archives Library is included as an aid for the twentieth century military and genealogy researcher:

World War I

Charleston's Roll of Honor....
Military Record, Clay County.....
Military Record, Lincoln County.....
Military Record, Taylor County.....
Military Record, Wood County.....
Italian Born Soldiers from W. Va.....
West Virginia Casualties in the War.....
List of Officers and Men from West Virginia...
Souvenir Record of the Homecoming.....
War Work of Marshall County, West Virginia...
Honor Roll of Cabell County, West Virginia...
*Organization and Execution of Selective
Service Act of the State of West Virginia...*
(WW I).

World War II

*Honor List of Dead and Missing, (West Virginia),
U. S. Army (includes Army Air Corps).*
*State Summary of War Casualties (West Virginia),
U. S. Navy (includes Coast Guard and Marines).*
*United States Submarine Losses in WW II
(includes officers and crew by submarine but not by state).*
Young American Patriots: the Youth of West Virginia in World War II, (2 volumes).
Memorial - Men and Women in Service, World War II (Monongalia County).
Record of Prestonians: World War II (Preston County).
Calhoun County in World War II.
Lewis Countians in World War II (2 volumes).
Summers County World War Veterans.
Service Record Book of Men and Women of Madison, W. Va. and Community.

Collections:

The Department of Archives and History has been given the responsibility for the West Virginia Veterans Memorial which was dedicated in 1995 and completed in 1999. The department is also responsible for the establishment and maintenance of the West Virginia Veterans Memorial Archives of the Twentieth Century, a collection of records of West Virginians who served in the wars of the twentieth century. These records are available for examination in the library upon appointment.

The Veterans Memorial is itself a unique collection because its sanctuary walls contain the engraved names of all those West Virginia men and women who died in the wars of the twentieth century. The lighted memorial, on the Capitol Complex, can be visited any day, any time.

Internet

Archives and History maintains a web site dedicated to the West Virginia Veterans Memorial. The names engraved on the memorial and additional information on West Virginia veterans and the memorial can be found on the memorial web site, <http://www.wvculture.org/history/wvvets.html>.

The West Virginia Union Catalog can be accessed online at: <http://129.71.160.3/vtls40/frame>. Remember, this online catalog can locate material in other West Virginia libraries and will identify any circulation copies for inter-library loan.

Resources available in the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and in Other Federal Repositories.

I. Military Service in the 18th and 19th Centuries.

Publications:

See information on publications in **Military Service in the 20th Century** (below).

Information Requests:

Old Military and Civil Records (NWCTB)
National Archives and Records Administration
700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20408-0001
1-800-234-8861

The above agency processes all requests for information relative to military operations and actions in the 18th and 19th centuries only. Records can be obtained from the above agency by use of NATF FORM 80. This form can be obtained by writing the center. The form is an NCR multi-copy form and is not available online. The form includes instructions.

II. Military Service in the 20th Century.

Publications:

Select List of Publications of the National Archives and Records Administration (General Information Leaflet Number 3)

Personal Participation in World War II, the "American Soldier" Surveys (Reference Information Paper 78).

American Military Casualties and Burials, (Reference Information Paper 82).

American Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees, (Reference Information Paper 80).

List of Logbooks of U.S. Navy Ships, Stations, and Miscellaneous Units, 1801-1947, (Special List 44).

Military Service Records in the National Archives for Genealogical Research, (General Information Leaflet Number 7).

Rules for Using Historical Records in the National Archives, (General Information Leaflet Number 57).

Getting Started: Beginning Your Genealogical Research in the National Archives, (General Information Leaflet Number 62).

Citing Records in the National Archives of the United States, (General Information Leaflet Number 17).

The *Select List of Publications of the National Archives and Records Administration*, noted in the above list, lists the publications which are most requested and valuable for research. All the above publications can be requested from the **National Archives and Records Administration, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D. C. 20409-0001, 1-800-234-8861**.

Unless changes have been made recently, the publications are free.

Information Requests:

**National Personnel Records Center
(Military Personnel Records Center)
9700 Page Blvd.
St Louis, MO 63132-5100
(314) 538-4243 (Air Force)
(314) 538-4261 (Army)
(314) 538-4141 (Navy/ Marines/Coast Guard)
Website: <http://www.nara.gov/regional/stlouis.html>**

This agency, a part of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), is the repository for personnel records for discharged, retired or deceased members of the armed forces of the 20th century. Although some records which contain personnel information may be found in other agencies, these are exceptions. Records can be obtained from the above agency by use of STANDARD FORM 180. This form can be obtained by writing the center or can be downloaded from the center's website. The form includes instructions.

**Modern Military Records Unit (Archives II)
National Archives at College Park
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740-6001
(301) 713-7250
E-mail: inquire@arch2.nara.gov
Website: <http://www.nara.gov>**

This section of NARA works with what is called "Modern Military" records which is simply military records of the 20th century. It should be noted that not all military records have been declassified for use by the general public and not all recent records of the branches of service have been deposited in this repository. Those which haven't yet been deposited are still retained in the repositories of the respective branch of service. Information on these service agencies is listed in a following section. This facility has little if no records of personal involvement in military service. The records consist of logs, action reports, submarine war patrols and much more concerning military operations and may contain names of individuals within those records but the individual cannot be found in a search. A record known to have involved that person may be located by proper citations, such as a record of all prisoners of war at Bilbid Prison in the Philippines, but a request for "anything in your files on my grandfather, John Public", cannot be reasonably located. General Information Leaflet Number 17, *Citing Records in the Archives of the United States*, provides information on providing proper citations.

Requests for information should be made in writing and should include citations to the material if known. The provision of adequate citations will produce a quicker notification of what information is available and the cost involved. If adequate citations are not given, give as much information as is known to assist the researchers in their search for related documents. NARA has limited research personnel available, but the section makes reasonable effort to obtain any material that is requested. Some requested material may only be available in a microform form NARA maintains a good website which includes links which will provide more than adequate information on requesting material from the National Archives, including the NAIL program, an online search tool.

Other Federal Repositories:

**Department of the Navy
U. S. Naval Historical Center
805 Kidder Breese SE
Washington Navy Yard
Washington, D.C. 20374-5060
(202) 433-3224
(202) 433-2833 (FAX)
Website: <http://www.history.navy.mil>**

This facility maintains many of the Navy records which may later be transferred to NARA. In some cases, the U. S. Naval Historical Center (USNHC) has kept microform copies of the information transferred to NARA. Like NARA, the collections do not contain material of a personnel nature, but contains general information about Naval operations. The USNHC can furnish the U. S. Navy Casualty List for WW II on microfilm or microfiche and this list includes information such as name, rate/rating/rank, service number, ship or station, date of death and engagement. Some, but not all, officers' biographies

are also available. The website of the USNHC provides additional information on services available. Make your request in writing.

Marine Corps Historical Center
Building 58
Washington Navy Yard
1254 Charles Morris St., SE
Washington, D.C. 20374-5040
(202) 433-3839
Website: <http://www.usmc.mil/historical.nsf/Nav3>

The Marine Corps Historical Center (MCHS) can provide many of the same services for the Marine Corps listed in the content above for the USNHC. Make your request in writing.

U. S. Army Military History Institute
Reference Branch
2200 Ashburn Drive, Carlisle Barracks
Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5008
(717) 245-3611
Website: <http://carlisle-www.army.mil/usamh>

The above facility holds unofficial materials concerning the U. S. Army such as unit histories, personal papers, diaries, and photographs. Make your request in writing.

U. S. Air Force Historical Research Agency
600 Chennault Circle
Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-6424
(205) 953-5834
Website: <http://www.au.af.mil/au/afhra>

—————or—————

Air Force History Support Office (AFHSO/HOS)
200 McChord Street Box 94
Bolling Air Force Base
Washington, D.C. 20332-1111
(202) 404-2161
E-mail: yvonne.kinkaid@pentagon.af.mil
Website: <http://www.airforcehistory.hq.af.mil>

Both of the above Air Force facilities can provide certain historical material. Remember, The U. S. Air Force came into being as a separate branch of service in 1947. It's predecessor was the U. S. Army Air Corps which was a part of the U. S. Army during WW II. Make requests in writing.

Historian
U. S. Coast Guard
2100 Second St., SW
Washington, D. C. 20593-0001
(202) 267-0948
Website: <http://www.usgc.mil>

The U. S. Coast Guard has been a part of the U. S. Department of Transportation, but during World War II, was transferred to the U. S. Navy. Make requests in writing and you will be informed if the records you may be seeking are held by NARA, the U. S. Coast Guard or the U. S. Navy.

American Battle Monuments Commission
Courthouse Plaza II, Suite 500
2300 Clarendon Boulevard
Arlington, VA 22201
(703) 696-6897
Website: <http://www.usabmc.com>

The ABMC administers, operates and maintains 24 permanent U. S. military cemeteries and 22 memorials, monuments and markers in 15 countries around the world. This is an independent agency of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government which can assist in locating the final resting place of a serviceman or servicewoman or the memorial which honors his or her sacrifice. This agency can provide a multitude of services to the researcher.

Library of Congress
101 Independence Avenue, SE
Washington, D. C. 20540
(202) 707-5000
Website: <http://lcweb.loc.gov>

The Library of Congress (LOC) is a repository which should be checked for publications, even if they have been printed privately. LOC has holdings of military memoirs and diaries. A search engine is included which may surprise the researcher. Some of the publications are available through inter-library loan.

Additional Sources for Military Research:

A publication which is helpful for modern military research is:

Johnson, Richard S. *How to Locate Anyone Who Is or Has Been in the Military*, MIE Publishing Company, PO Box 5143, Burlington, NC 27216, 1-800-937-2133. It includes information on obtaining records from various sources.

West Virginia Division of Veterans Affairs
Charleston Human Resources Center
1321 Plaza East, Suite 101
Charleston, WV 25301-1400
(304) 558-3661

This agency can provide lists of West Virginia participants for all branches of service and state statistics in the wars of the twentieth century.

Internet Resources:

Korean and Vietnam War Databases are available at **<http://www.nara.gov/nara/electronic/korvnsta.html>**. These databases can provide information by state, alphabetically by record of hometown or by last name. Very complete information is available on those who died in these two conflicts.

The following websites may be found useful for locating additional military information on military engagements and for contacting surviving individuals who were participants:

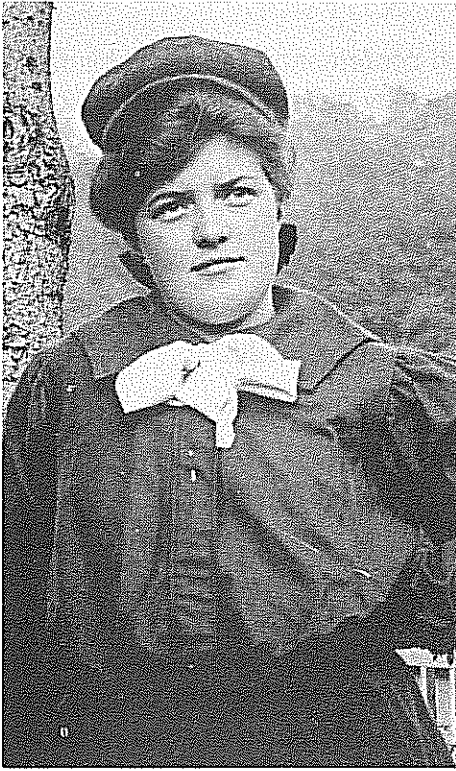
American Ex-Prisoners of War	http://www.ax-pow.org
Vietnam Casualty Search Page	http://www.no-quarter.org
Veterans.Com	http://www.veterans.com
Cook Memorial Library	http://www.cooklib.org/genrefer.html
Veteran's Records	http://aol.com/veteran1/untrcds.html
Rutger's Oral History Archives of WW II	http://history.rutgers.edu/oralhistory/orlhom.htm
Cyndislist U. S. Military	http://www.cyndislist.com/military.htm

This information is provided by the

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
P. O. BOX 5220
CHARLESTON WV 25361-0220

Updated: July 8, 2000

Joseph C. Hood & Lucy White



Lucy **WHITE HOOD**, photo by William **CARPENTER** from the Creed **SHUTTS** Collection, HCPD

Joseph C. HOOD⁶ is a member of the firm of Hood-Dent Company, garage proprietors and automobile dealers at Weston. Mr. **HOOD** is a progressive young business man, and for a number of years before taking up the automobile business his time and energies were devoted to the management of an attractive farm in Lewis County.

He was born at Lumberport, Harrison County, West Virginia, May 17, 1887, son of William C and Mary (**GUSMAN**) **HOOD**. His parents were also natives of Harrison County, his father born near Shinnston in 1850 and his mother near Janelew (Jane Lew) April 4, 1859. Both were liberally educated, Mary **GUSMAN** being a graduate of the Broadus Institute of Clarksburg, while William **HOOD** supplemented his public school training in the State University of West Virginia. After their marriage they located at Lumberport and William **HOOD** was for many years, until his death, a member of the general mercantile firm of Horner and Hood. He was a Democrat, and he and his wife were faithful Baptists. They had two children. The daughter, Hannah P. is a graduate of the Buckhannon Seminary⁷ and the wife of John D. **SMITH** of Harrison County.

Joseph C. **HOOD** grew up on a farm attended public schools and Richmond College and after his college career took the active management of his grandfather's farm, comprising over eight hundred acres. He did farming and stock raising on a large scale, and later for a time was in the gas business. After his marriage he located at Weston, and now gives his time to the growing business of the **HOOD-DENT** Company.

Mr. Hood married Lucy M. **WHITE**, sister of George E. **WHITE**. She is a graduate of Broadus College of Clarksburg and of Dennison University of Granville, Ohio, and also did post-graduate work at Lutherville, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. **HOOD** have one child, William Clark, born December 18, 1917. The family are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Hood is affiliated with Jackson Lodge No. 35, A. F. and A. M. at Good Hope with the Royal Arch Chapter and Knight Templar Commandery at Weston, the Scottish Rite Consistory at Wheeling and the Nemesis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Parkersburg. He votes as a Democrat.

- Contributed by Linda Brake **MEYERS**

⁶ History of West Virginia Old and New by James Morton Callahan, 1923.

⁷ Now West Virginia Wesleyan College

The Tenneys

George PAINTER

I am looking for information on "Vet Eugene **TENNEY**" and confirmation of who is his family and appreciate any additional information that HCPD members may have on him. The following data outlines the information that I have.

The following NARA web site http://www.archives.gov/research_room/arc/ has WW II casualties for the Navy, Marine and Coast Guard.

Listed for WV is the following individual.

TENNEY, Vet Eugene, Aviation ordnanceman 2c, USNR,

Mother, Mrs. Lulu Minerva **TENNEY**, 114 E. Main St., Buckhannon.

Also listed from the WW II Memorial site: <http://www.wwiimemorial.com>

Vet Eugene **TENNEY**

ID: 05600122

Entered the Service From: West Virginia

Rank: Aviation Ordnanceman, Second C

Service: U.S. Navy, United States Naval Reserve

Died: Monday, October 30, 1944

Memorialized at: Manila American Cemetery

Location: Fort Bonifacio, Manila, Philippines

Awards: Navy Cross, Purple Heart

(KILLED ON CARRIER FRANKLIN WHILE TRYING TO SAVE OTHERS WHEN SHIP WAS BOMBED)

The data from Upshur Co., WV Cemeteries, Upshur Co., Genealogy Society, Heavener-New Addition Cemetery, Summer 1992, Pg. 187 lists birth dates and death dates for Eugene, Lula M., Jay McKinley, and Phay Edward. No other **TENNEY** graves are close by.

Since the gravestone death date on Eugene's gravestone in Heavener Cemetery is October 30, 1944, and it is also the same date as listed for "Vet Eugene **TENNEY's**" citation on the WW II Memorial site, one can conclude that they are one and the same person and that he probably is a member of the Alva Brooks **TENNEY** family, but my documentation on this family is not complete nor probably accurate. I have not been able to find additional detail.

In the 1930 census data on this family there is a grandson Eugene, age 9 that is probably the son of the listed Eula M., age 35 (and single) and listed as a daughter living in the household. I could not find either the Alva Brooks **TENNEY** family nor Eula **TENNEY** in the 1920 census either.

Is "Vet" the Eugene **TENNEY** found in the 1930 census and subsequently is Eula M. his mother?" If yes, who is his father? Is "Vet" just a nickname or is it his legal given name?

The 1930 Census also lists what looks like Vida M. as a niece. Is this name correct and who are her parents?

On the next page is what I have on this family. I appreciate any comments and/or corrections.

Descendants of Alva Brooks **TENNEY**

Generation No. 1

1. ALVA BROOKS¹¹ **TENNEY** (DAVID HAZLETON¹⁰, PHILO L⁹, JAMES L⁸, JOSIAH (1)⁷, MOSES⁶, THOMAS (2)⁵, DANIEL (1)⁴, THOMAS (1)³, FRANCIS (1)², JOHN (1)¹ was born November 10, 1871 in Gould, Upshur Co., WV, and died 1932 in Upshur Co., WV. He married EMMA **GOULD**

August 20, 1893 in Upshur Co. , WV, daughter of WATSON **GOULD** and MINERVA **SIMON**. She was born 1869 in Alton, Upshur Co., WV, and died 1919 in Upshur Co., WV.

Notes for ALVA BROOKS **TENNEY**: Birth data from Upshur Co., WV, Birth Book 1, Section B, 1868-1876, s/o David & Louisa, 1-81-135.

Death data as shown on gravestone in Alton Cemetery.

More About ALVA BROOKS **TENNEY**: Burial: Alton Cemetery

Notes for EMMA **GOULD**: Birth and Death data as shown on gravestone in Alton Cemetery.

More About EMMA **GOULD**: Burial: Alton Cemetery

Marriage Notes for ALVA **TENNEY** and EMMA **GOULD**: Marriage data from Upshur Co., WV, Marriages 1851-1896, Wes Cochran, August 1992.

The US Census for 1930 lists the family as such:

Tenney , Alva	Head,	58yrs, Married
Emma(1)	Wife H,	61yrs, Married
Eula M.	Dau.	35yrs, Single
Fay Edward(2)	Son	21yrs, Single
Eugene	G-Son	9yrs, Single
Freda M.	Niece	16yrs, Single

(1) Emma's gravestone in Alton Cemetery shows her death as 1919. The name Emma on the census form is hard to read, so it may not be Emma or else the gravestone is wrong.
(2) I believe that the Eugene is probably the son of daughter Eula M., but it shows her as single and the last name of Eugene as **TENNEY**. I am not sure of which of several possibility is correct.

More About ALVA **TENNEY** and EMMA **GOULD**: Marriage: August 20, 1893, Upshur Co. , WV

Children of ALVA **TENNEY** and EMMA **GOULD** are:

i. LULU MANERVA¹² **TENNEY**, b. June 4, 1894, Alton, Upshur Co., WV, d. Aug. 18, 1976, buried Heavner, New Addition, Buckhannon, WV.

Notes for LULU MANERVA **TENNEY**: Birth data from Upshur Co., WV Birth Records, Delayed Reports, pg. 169A. Father noted as born in Gould, WV. Mother born in Alton, WV. Proof, Bible record, Affidavit of Allen, Certificate of mother. Certificate filed 7/17/52. Birth and Death data also from Upshur Co., WV Cemeteries, Upshur Co., Genealogy Society, Heavner, New Additon Cemetery, Summer 1992, Pg. 187.

Also, Book 2, 1887-1897, lists birth date as Jun 4, 1893, d/o Alva Brooks & Emma Gould, 2-208.

ii. JAY MCKINLEY **TENNEY**, b. January 27, 1896, Upshur Co., WV, d. Aug. 30, 1960.

Notes for JAY MC KINLEY **TENNEY**: Birth data from Upshur Co., WV, Birth Book 2, 1887-1897, s/o Alvy Brooks & Ema Gould 2-314. Birth and Death data from Upshur Co., WV Cemeteries, Upshur Co., Genealogy Society, Heavner, New Additon Cemetery, Summer 1992, Pg. 187.

2. iii. MARY LILLIE **TENNEY**, b. September 3, 1897, Upshur Co., WV; d. November 10, 1926, Upshur Co., WV.
iv. Phay EDWARD **TENNEY**, b. Nov. 1, 1908, d. July 27, 1973. Birth and Death data from Upshur Co., WV Cemeteries, Upshur Co., Genealogy Society, Heavner, New Additon Cemetery, Summer 1992, Pg. 187.

Generation No. 2

2. MARY LILLIE¹² **TENNEY** (ALVA BROOKS¹¹, DAVID HAZLETON¹⁰, PHILO L⁹, JAMES L⁸, JOSIAH (1)⁷, MOSES⁶, THOMAS (2)⁵, DANIEL (1)⁴, THOMAS (1)³, FRANCIS (1)², JOHN (1)¹ was born September 3, 1897 in Upshur Co., WV, and died November 10, 1926 in Upshur Co., WV. She married THOMAS UTAH **GOULD** September 19, 1915 in Upshur Co., WV, son of KENNETH **GOULD** and MARGARET **SHREVE**. He was born April 17, 1896 in Upshur Co., WV, and died September 8, 1976.

Notes for MARY LILLIE **TENNEY**: Birth data from Upshur Co., WV, Incomplete Birth Book 1A, 1862-1908, d/o A. B. & Emma, 1A-140-43.

(Note: Believe the Initials A. B. are for Alva Brooks.) Birth data noted as Sept 3, 1897, but the Alton Cemetery gravestone has her as born in 1898.

More About MARY LILLIE **TENNEY**: Burial: Alton Cem., Alton, Upshur Co., WV

More About THOMAS UTAH **GOULD**: Burial: IOOF Cem., Flemington, WV

Marriage Notes for MARY **TENNEY** and THOMAS **GOULD**: Marriage data from Upshur Co., WV, Marriages 1896-1923, Wes Cochran, August 1993. Mary Lillie is the name on the birth record in lieu of May Lilly on the marriage record.

More About THOMAS **GOULD** and MARY **TENNEY**: Marriage: Sept. 19, 1915, Upshur Co., WV

Children of MARY **TENNEY** and THOMAS **GOULD** are:

- i. PAUL ERNEST¹³ **GOULD**, b. March 31, 1917, Alton, Upshur Co., WV; d. Jan. 20, 1989, Winchester, VA.
- ii. OMA IRENE **GOULD**, b. June 1, 1919, Adrian, Upshur Co., WV.
- iii. VIRGINIA KATHREN **GOULD**, b. April 1, 1921, Upshur Co., WV.
- iv. JAMES BROOKS **GOULD**, b. April 14, 1925; d. May 12, 1925.

More About JAMES BROOKS **GOULD**: Burial: Alton Cem., Alton, Upshur Co., WV

QUERIES

Your queries are invited and encouraged. Members are permitted unlimited queries, depending upon space available. We will try to use all you submit. You may snail mail them to HCPD, 45 Abbotts Run Road, Horner, WV 26372 or e-mail them to queries@hackerscreek.com. Be sure to tell us they are for the JOURNAL and include your regular mailing address as well as your e-mail address. Also, it would help if you capitalize the surnames for the editor. Deadline for the next submission is June 1, 2003.

1. In "Sheriffs of Lewis County," Volume XX, Issue 3-4, page 28, Joseph **MATHEWS** is listed as sheriff in 1861. Page 29 names Allen **SIMPSON** as sheriff with the footnote "vacancy by removal of Joseph **MATTHEWS**". Can anyone shed any light on this? David N. **MATTHEWS**, D.D.S., M.S., 3611 Broadway, Ft. Wayne, IN, 46807
2. I am trying to find the location of the death and the possible burial of Joseph/Jacob **SCHWAB/SWAB/SWOPE** - who was born in 1707 in Sinsheim, Baden, Germany, son of Jost. and Anna Katharine **WOLFHARDT**. His name might have been Johan Ulrich but he changed it to Joseph, when he arrived in the U.S. via Philadelphia. They settled in Upper Leacock Twp, Lancaster Co. He then removed to Augusta Co., VA. It was assumed (that horrible word in research) that he had a bad fall from his horse and died as a result. Nothing is known as to the exact location. He served in the Indian Wars of 1750-56 and he died ca 1756-57 while on a trip back to Lancaster Co. PA from Augusta Co., VA to take care of business about his father's estate. We do not have his wife's name. A Jacob **SWOPE** is listed in the 1800 census for the Upper Leacock Twp, Lancaster Co., PA. Joseph and his wife had the following known children: Johannes/John, Joseph Jr., Michael, George and Adam.
3. Brother John stayed in Upper Leacock Twp, then moved to New Holland, Lancaster Co. His 1st wife was Anna Dorothea **LEIN** and she d.in New Holland in 1740. He m/2 Catherine Elizabeth **GREVE/GROVE**. The **SWOPE** family attended Hellers Church in Leacock Twp.
4. His son b. 11 Aug 1751 Augusta Co.,VA m. Katherine **SULLIVAN** 3 Apr 1774 in Lancaster Co., and he died in Wolf Creek, Monroe Co., (WVA on 2 Mar 1819. Looking for proof of their marriage in Lancaster or York Co., PA. Bette Butcher **Topp**, 1304 W. Cliffwood Court, Spokane, WA 99218-2917 New email: toppline@comcast.net
5. I am looking for the parents of Elizabeth Catherine "Betsey" **JACKSON-LEMONS**. The records of Bath Co. Marriages shows her marriage to James W **LEMONS** on 2-20-1824 with surety by Wm. D. **KINCAID** and Robert **PTOMEY** certifies that Betsey is of age, and the witness was Samuel **MCGUFFIN**. James W. and his son William Henry were both in the 31st VA Inf., Co. F. Their children were Seymour, Rachel C., Frances Jane(my ancestor) all born in Bath Co., VA. Jesse, Andrew W.C., Sarah Ellen, John J., Martha S. William Henry, Amos B., and Abraham. Any info would be

appreciated. Bonnie L. **ARMSTRONG**, Rt. 4 Box 481, Fairmont, WV 26554 Phone 304.366.2044 E-mail: wvpapameemee@juno.com

6. I am looking for information on James and Delilah Jane **POLING-ARMSTRONG** & son John Lewis. James (Auvil ??) b. 1828 (fr. census) Randolph or Barbour Co., WV d. bef.1883 (fr. deed) sold by son John in Barbour Co., WV. Delilah Jane **POLING** b. 1829 (fr. census) d. bef. 1883 married 1848. Their only children we can find are Mary 28 Nov1859 and John Lewis 1 Jan 1863. According to two deeds they both died before 31 Dec1883 possibly an accident or fever, etc. John Lewis was their son & heir. Mary Keener was also mentioned in the deed. We found James & Delilah in the census in 1850 alone and in 1860 with only Mary 1 yr. old. John Lewis was born in 1863 but we never find them after 1860 in the census of WV. In 1870 Mary J. is listed with John F. & Mary **AUVIL-ARMSTRONG** her grandparents. We never find John Lewis in early census. We have his marriage to Letie B. **CHANNEL** in Oakland, MD on June 5,1884. Any info would be appreciated. I am also looking for the Poling Cemetery in Barbour Co. Martin E. & Jane **DeMOSS-POLING** and Richard & Rachel **POLING POLING**. All were in mid and late 1800's. Bonnie L. **ARMSTRONG**, Rt. 4 Box 481, Fairmont, WV 26554 Phone 304.366.2044 E-mail: wvpapameemee@juno.com
7. I am looking for the parents of Ruhama **ELLIOTT** who married Sedwick Chaney "Chany" **COLLINS** in Ritchie Co., WV. I believe her parents are Jabez and Mary Elizabeth **WIGNER-ELLIOTT**. If she is their daughter, Mary was 50 yrs. old at her birth. There is however a chance she is the illegitimate child of one of their daughters. Bonnie L. **ARMSTRONG**, Rt. 4 Box 481, Fairmont, WV 26554 Phone 304.366.2044 E-mail: wvpapameemee@juno.com
8. I am looking for families who may be related to Mary **AUVIL** who married John Friel **ARMSTRONG** in 1827. Her parents were Daniel & Anna Margareth **HOCHWAERTER-AUVIL**. Mary may have had a twin sister, Sarah. Her siblings were: Sarah Catharine, Lewis Kline. Several half siblings. Bonnie L. **ARMSTRONG**, Rt. 4 Box 481, Fairmont, WV 26554 Phone 304.366.2044 E-mail: wvpapameemee@juno.com
9. I am trying to find information on the **BOSCH** Family. I don't have a whole lot to go on. I know that CATRIN **BOSCH** married JOHANN JACOB **HEITE**. Their child was PETER **HITT**, b. 1683, Rehbach, Palatinate, Germany; d. March 03, 1772, Fauquier County, VA. PETER **HITT** married (1) MARIA LIESBETH **FREUDENBERG** 1707 in Germanna, Virginia, daughter of JOHN **FREUDENBERG** and ?. She was born 1674 in Trupbach, Nassau-Siegen, Ger, and died 1714 in Virginia. He married (2) ELIZABETH **UTTERBACH** Abt. 1715 in Germanna, Virginia, daughter of HERMAN **UTTERBACH** and ELIZABETH **HEIMBACH**. She was born 1689 in Trupbach, Nassau-Siegen, Germany, and died 1771 in Virginia. Peter and Elizabeth had: MARY I. **HITT**, b. 1716, Stafford, Virginia; JOHN I. **HITT**, b. 1717, Germanna, Fauquier County, Virginia; d. 1782, Germanna, Fauquier County, Virginia; JOSEPH I. **HITT**, b. 1719, Stafford, Virginia; d. Aft. 1790, Lauren, South Carolina; m. MARY **COON**; HARMAN **HITT**, b. 1721, Stafford, Virginia; d. 1820, Fauquier County, Virginia; MARY ANN **HITT**, b. 1723; d. November 16, 1813, Grayson, VA; m. (1) HARMAN **RECTOR**, 1748; m. (2) JACOB **RICHTER**, 1748; b. Bet. 1720 - 1725, Germantown, Prince William, VA; d. July 31, 1810, Grayson, VA.; HENRY **HITT**, b. 1724, Stafford, Virginia; d. 1783, Edgefield, SC; m. ALICE **HOLTZCLAW**; b. 1724.; and PETER JR. **HITT**, b. 1726, Stafford, Virginia; d. 1802; m. SARAH **JAMES**, April 27, 1759, Fauquier County, Virginia; d. 1822. Thank in advance,

Rhonda **COWAN** - 8558 Kim Marie Court, Pasadena, MD 21122 or
rl.cowan@verizon.net

10. I am trying to find more information on the **MORRISON** family. Right now all I have is that **EDWARD MORRISON** was the father of **CATHRYN MORRISON**. She married **JAMES WILLIAM HITT** September 24, 1798 in Fauquier County, Virginia, son of **JOHN HITT** and **SARAH ?**. He was born April 1774, and died October 20, 1853 in Culpeper, Virginia. Their children are: **ALEXANDER SANDY HITT**, b. September 10, 1802, Fauquier County, Virginia; d. August 11, 1866, Freemans Creek, Lewis County, West Virginia; **JOHN ROBERT HITT**, b. 1803, Culpeper, Virginia; **NETTIE HITT**, b. January 16, 1805; m. **WILLIAM HANDBACK**, February 23, 1825, Fauquier County, Virginia; **LUDWELL HITT**, b. June 19, 1808, Culpeper, Virginia; d. 1866, Rappahanock County, Virginia; m. **CATHERINE GRIMSLEY**, Rappahanock County, Virginia; b. 1813; d. 1887; **JAMES ROBERT HITT**, b. 1815, Culpepper County, Virginia; d. Aft. 1900; **ELZEY HITT**, b. 1818; m. (1) **LUCY ANN HEFLIN**, January 17, 1852, Fauquier County, Virginia; m. (2) **MARTHA M. BROWN**, December 14, 1858, Rappahanock County, Virginia; b. 1828; **JANE HITT**, b. January 25, 1821; m. **WILLIAM EMBREY**; **NANCY HITT**, b. 1822; m. **JACK KENZIE**; **CATHERINE HITT**, b. 1825; m. **JAMES GARNETT MOZINGO**, February 02, 1854, Rappahanock County, Virginia; b. 1831. Thanks in advance, Rhonda **COWAN** 8558 Kim Marie Court, Pasadena, MD 21122 or rl.cowan@verizon.net
11. Mary Ann **DEAN** daughter of William M. and Nancy **KILLINGWORTH DEAN** is the mother of **Kyle DEAN**. Braxton County Census: 1850 Mary Ann **DEAN** 19 with parents; 1860 Mary Ann **DEAN** 27 with parents + **KYLIE** 2, Ellis G. 4; 1870 Mary Ann 38 is wife of James A. Jackson **BRAGG** step-sons 1-Kyle **GIBSON** 12, 2-Sam **GIBSON** 10, 3-Andrew **GIBSON** 7 Children carry the **GIBSON** name. Also listed with the **BRAGG** family is Elizabeth **WILLIAMS** 19. Marriages found for Mary Ann **DEAN** were: 1851 to John W. **WILLIAMS** ; None found to **GIBSON**; 1870 to James A.J. **BRAGG**. [As you can see this has been a puzzlement.] I don't think I will ever know the father of **Kyle DEAN** born abt. 1858 , but would like to record 1883 - 1884 birth; before 1895 marriage to Anna **GALFORD**; before 1895 death in mine accident ; his place of burial and that of his mother Mary Ann **DEAN WILLIAMS GIBSON BRAGG**.. Thanks for any help with Mary Ann **Dean** and her son **Kyle** and siblings. Please contact Ronda **RIFFLE** 13610 Bermuda Dunes Ct., Houston, Tx. 77069 or riffle34@aol.com.
12. In the course of conducting some family research in Webster County, I have learned that the Wainville United Methodist Church and the adjacent school were important parts of my family's history. The Church is being considered for some historic recognition, but I need more information on the actual building, such as when electricity was added, when the steeple was added or changed, etc. I would appreciate hearing from anyone with information on the actual building, or who has memories to share about the church or the school. Elizabeth **VANCE** E-mail elizabethvance@infionline.net or mail to 3803 Waynoka Drive, Greensboro, NC 27410.

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